THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XI.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 27, 1841. [NUMBER 35.

D. ASBURY, *Editor.*

T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance; Three Dollars if not paid within three months; And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this size type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

[illegible], Mecklenburg, N. C.

[illegible], N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	MOON'S PHASES
	5 54 7		For May, 1841.
	5 53 7		h. m.
	5 52 7	6 Full	5 6 47 morn.
	5 52 7	8 Last	12 11 4 hour's
	5 51 7	9 New	20 6 27 even'g.
	5 51 7	9 1st	27 9 51 morn.

W. W. ELLIS

Is now receiving and opening one of the most extensive and well selected stocks of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.,

that has ever been offered to the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjacent country. His Goods have been carefully selected and bought in the market of New York and Philadelphia FOR CASH, and FOR CASH he wishes to SELL them. He therefore requests his friends not to ask him for credit, as he intends doing an exclusive CASH BUSINESS.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of DUTCH BOLTING CLOTH, and he can in a short time supply all demands for FRENCH BURR MILL STONES of all sizes, and at manufacturer's prices, with the addition of the freight, &c.

Charlotte, May 13, 1841. 33tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Joseph Reed vs. Samuel Lewis } Original Attachment.

Levied on a negro man named Cæsar and a tract of land adjoining the lands of Patrick Johnston, Wilson Hutchinson and others, containing about [illegible] acres.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, or plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's ownership.

Witness, John Caldwell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

May 6, 1841. Printer's fee $5. 13t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having [illegible] from Chester District, S. C. intends to commence to [illegible] and is now receiving a large assortment of

FURNITURE & DOMESTIC DRY Goods,

CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

HATS & BONNETS,

Hardware, Queensware and [illegible],

all which he offers on reasonable terms for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to please those who may favor him with a call.

☞ Having [illegible] attendance in his business, he confidently solicits purchasers to give him a call before buying elsewhere, and he will use every effort to make it to their interest to purchase.

W. R. PERRY.

Charlotte, May 4, 1841. 33tf

Notice.

The subscriber [illegible] to the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK BINDING business at his old stand a few doors south of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

Charlotte, May 3, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

[illegible] COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1841.

Peter Osborne vs. Petition for Divorce.

Elizabeth Osborne

[illegible] that the defendant Elizabeth Osborne is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Charlotte Journal, notifying the said Elizabeth to appear before the Judges of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to answer or plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's ownership.

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May 6, 1841. Printer's fee $5. 13t.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

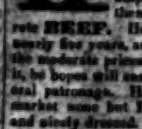
TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

☞ Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 81tf

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!!!



THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will secure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 23, 1841. 27tf

The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure; in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Brownsville, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for $1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be received; or, instead of giving the latter for a volume of 384 pages that will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 832 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards' location being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least possible or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated changes, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed changes; but an inflexible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all possible means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the purchasing of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just principles in virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develope the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly:—Education, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a liberal and friendly support.

Thirdly:—Science, and the Mechanical Arts, will also be subjects of discussion, and favorably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly:—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of Virtue and Religion, carefully suppressing every attempt, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly:—A commercial notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both Foreign and Domestic; excluding all political sentiment, and subjects calculated to promote party animosity.

In short, every laudable influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unsparingly exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations rest, to be invariably based—the improvement of the mind and the culture of the mind.

CONDITIONS.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for $1 50. To clubs forwarding $7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for $13, eight copies; for $16, twelve copies; for $20, sixteen copies; and for $25, twenty copies will be furnished.

☞ Payment to be delayed beyond three months from the first number to be received, an additional sum of 25 per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to act as local agents for the Advocate, are requested to do so, by forwarding names, &c. as they may be received. Address

ASHLEY WOOD & CO.

W. P. RICHARDS.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SPOONER'S PATENT

HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to females; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittents, fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type & Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street N. York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known TYPE FOUNDRY, formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive alterations, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, cleaning, and properly counting. All articles exhibited in the specimen book, heretofore issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many times added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and South Prussia, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New York, February 25, 1841.

To the Virginia and United States Public.

THE subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the city of Washington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the "OBSERVER." Considerations will justify him, his wish is to issue the first number on the first Monday of June next—the week or two at farthest, after the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress.

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will act, "fearless freely and unreservedly, the cause of the Federal Government, without fear, favor or affection." It will look for support to the *People*, and the People only. Having taken an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, ardently hoping and confidently believing that his Administration will justify the generous confidence and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I yet pledge myself to extend to it no undiscriminating support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid to censure. I have long ago promised my conscience never to be a mere worshipper, never to sustain any man or any act of mine, against the Constitution of the country. This vow I mean to keep to the best of my ability, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise them, and I will redeem it, that they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able, yet honest, faithful and true to them and the cause of the country, and the Rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is or is not required at the Federal Metropolis, whose leanings shall be to the States and not to the central authority, I leave it to the country to say.

I throw out these proposals now, intending in a short time to be more specific. I wish to ascertain if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington which will give a cordial support to Gen. Harrison or any other President, while he entitles himself to it by the Constitutionality of his course, but which will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, and certainly more prompt to attack its exercise than to acquiesce in them, let who will be at the head of the Government.

As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise, to announce it by letter.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.

Richmond, March 23d, 1841.

☞ PRESH SUPPLY of Moffatt's Pills and Bitters just opened and for sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

A Sea Bull.—An Irishman who served on board a man of war in the capacity of waiter, was selected by one of the officers to haul in a tow line of considerable length, which was towing over the tafrail. After raising forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, muttered to himself, "sure it's as long as to-day and to-morrow! It's a good week's work for any five in the ship! Bad luck to the leg or arm will leave me at last! What more of it yet! Och, murther! the sea's mighty deep to be sure!" After continuing in a similar strain, and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he suddenly stopped short, and addressing the officer of the watch, exclaimed, "bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it."

Fools and their money.—Twelve dollars and fifty cents were paid for single tickets to Fanny Ensler's benefit at New Orleans.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

St. Louis, May 1, 1841.

For some days past, the city authorities have been engaged in investigating some recent developements connected with the murder of Messrs. Baker and Weaver, and the burning of the store of Messrs. Collier & Pettus, and we have refrained from giving any of the particulars lest our doing so might impede their operations. The objects of secrecy being over, in the opinion of the officers, we feel at liberty to state the particulars as far as they have been developed.

An negro man named *Edward H. Ennis*, [illegible] by occupation a barber, owned by [illegible] of a barber named [illegible] on Main [illegible] street, opposite the National Hotel, made the disclosure. The circumstances, it seems, were made to Ennis by one of the parties; that Ennis, being uneasy about it, and yet afraid, because of the excitement, and also of the murders, to tell what he knew, went on Friday last to Butcher, a yellow man, who resides in Brooklyn, on the opposite side of the river, and told him what he knew, and asked his advice.—Butcher refused to give any advice on Sunday, he went over again and went to Alton, when Butcher communicated the facts to two constables, who arrested Ennis, and, after taking his statement came over with the representation of executing one of the parties, (Warrick,) but he had left before their arrival.

The circumstances of this horrible affair, as detailed by Ennis are as follows:—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, Ennis went from the barber shop to his boarding house, kept by Leah, a free yellow woman, and Peter Charleville, a free man, on Third, between Market and Walnut streets.—Shortly after he had gone to bed, a negro slave named *Madison* came to the door, knocked, and was admitted. Soon after being admitted, Madison exclaimed, "G—d d—n the luck," and on an inquiry why, he stated "I have done more murder to-night than I ever did before, and have not been paid for it;" and after remarking that there would be an alarm of fire shortly, he stated in substance that he and three white men, viz: *James Sewell, Alonzo Sewell, Warrick, and Brown*, had gone on that night to Mr. Pettus's counting room; that the door was unlocked; Madison entered alone, Mr. Baker was sitting down, with his boots off, reading a newspaper; Madison walked up and presented a bank bill to him, and asked him if it was good, and as Baker turned to look at the bill he struck him over the head with a short bar of iron which he had concealed under his arm; the others then came in, and they repeated the blows until he was quite dead, the skull and one side of the head completely mashed. After searching the body for the keys, they rolled it up in the bed clothes and placed it in the bed.

They secured the door and went to work on the vault to open it. Whilst at this work, Mr. Weaver came to the door and knocked, and called to Jesse (Mr. Baker) to let him in. Some dispute ensued between Brown and Madison, which should kill Weaver; and it was insisted that Madison should, as he had killed Baker, but he refused, saying that he had done his share, and would do no more. Brown opened the door and placed himself behind it, and as Weaver passed into the room, struck him over the head with the bar of iron; as the second blow he fell, and attempting to rise, Brown thrust a sharp iron bar through his head. Ennis, in his statement, does not confirm the report of the firing of the pistols, but says that having heard that Weaver was shot, he asked Madison about it, and he told him that no pistol had been fired, and that they had no weapons but the bar of iron mentioned. From the statement, it would seem that all of them had beaten Weaver.

After some further effort at the vault, finding they could not get into it, Madison left; Warrick, Sewell, and Brown remained a short time, then closed the house in five different places, came out, locked the door, and went up the alley north from the house, and threw the key away. Brown took with him a gold watch and a blue cloth cloak, which he said he had thrown away for fear of detection, but did not say where.

It seems from the statements, that Ennis, on the morning following, was in company with all of them, and many of the facts he got from others beside Madison. Warrick and Sewell said but little about it. Madison had with him on the morning following the bar of iron with which the deed was executed, and Ennis, having learned the office it had performed, took it and threw it into a sewer in the rear of Leah's house. The vault was yesterday searched and the bar found. We understand it proves to be an instrument used in opening dry goods boxes—a chisel on one end and claws on the other, one of the claws partly broken, agreeing fully with Ennis's description.

There are many other minor statements [illegible] but the above is the substance. [illegible] munication of Madison appears to have been made without solicitation, and without any injunction of secrecy.

Leah and her husband confirm Ennis's statement as to the time he came home, and the time Madison came in. They heard the conversation, but not sufficiently distinct to understand it. It may be well, however, to remark, as a further confirmation of Ennis's statements, that yesterday Madison's coat was found in the loft of Leah's house besmeared with blood. From all that we can gather, it does not appear that the scheme had been long concocted, or that they had very well matured their plan of operations.

We subjoin such a description of the murderers as we are in possession of, and trust it may be sufficient, if they have not already been apprehended, to lead to their detection:

Madison is a slave, belonging to Samuel G. Blanchard, of New Orleans; has been here some time running at large, and, if we are correctly informed, was sent here to avoid a prosecution, in New Orleans. He is a stout, copper colored man, near 6 feet high, about 35 years old, very bold and impudent in his manner. We understand that a short time since he took a trip, on his own hook, to Galena and Chicago, and lately returned to this city. It is believed he left here on the Wednesday following the murder, on board the Missouri, for N. Orleans.

Brown is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 28 years of age, and it is said resided in Cincinnati. He seems to have been here a very short time. He was seen on board the Goddess of Liberty, bound for Cincinnati.

James Seward alias Sewell, is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made, and a bold, cunning, and very well educated negro. It is said he reads and writes very well; is originally from New York, has resided at New Albany; was last known on board the steamboat Agnes, and during Madison's sojourn at Chicago was with him there. He is supposed to have left as bound the steamboat Atalanta for the Ohio river.

Warrick was a waiter, and has kept a shop for some time past in this city, on Pershing avenue. He is a very dark mulatto, slender made, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, aged about 20, and remarkable for a bold, impudent and assuming manner. It is believed he left on the Ozarga, bound up the Missouri, &c. and that his purpose was to join Mormonism, going to the Rocky Mountains.—*Republican.*

[The Western papers state that two of the persons above described have been taken and held to examination.]

Two strangers recently visited Dunbar Hill, and called at the house of the Monument. After they had asked a number of questions, which the superintendent answered very politely, he told them it was customary to pay a small sum for ascending the Monument. At this they were highly indignant, and said they thought it was a free country, and this place should be free to all; they would not be gulled out of their money by a Yankee!—an *Englishman* ought to be allowed to go free to such public places, &c. The Superintendent bowed very politely, and said, "I wish you had mentioned that you were *Englishmen* before, for they are the only persons we admit free; we consider that THEY paid dear enough for ascending this hill on 17*th of June*, 1775!"

The Moon.—A Dublin correspondent of an English paper gives the following observations of Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, on the appearance of the moon, as seen through Lord Oxmantown's immense telescope:

"The sharpness of the rocks and peaks in the moon is quite surprising; and this fact alone would show that air and water are absent. He also states that no volcanic action is now at work in the moon, nor has been since the invention of telescopes. One of its mountains is nearly 17,000 feet in height above the plain from which it rises. Generally, however, they are about 5,000 feet."

HOW TO CURE A HUSBAND.

A woman, whom her husband used frequently to scold, went to a cunning man to inquire how she might cure him of his barbarity. The sagacious soothsayer heard her complaint; and after pronouncing some hard words, and using various gesticulations, while he filled a vial with colored liquid desired her, whenever her husband was in a passion, to take a mouthful of the liquor and keep it in her mouth for five minutes. The woman, so overjoyed at so simple a remedy, strictly followed the counsel which was given her, and by her silence escaped the usual annoyance. The contents of the bottle being at last expended, she returned to the cunning man anxiously begged to have another of the same virtue. "Daughter," said the man, "there was nothing in the bottle but brown sugar and water. When your husband is in a passion, hold your tongue, and my life on it, he will not scold you."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself."—How very common, and at the same time how very absurd it is for a girl, after she has been kissed by a chap, to turn round, pout her pretty lips as though she was mad, and say, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself," when every one must know she means nothing by it. It is all nonsense, girls, to make remarks of the kind and for using them. Why don't you come right out, like the yankee girl who was kissed by her lover, and tell him "you dars'nt do that again," That's the way.—*Picayune.*

Jugs.—The jug is the most singular utensil; a pail, tumbler, or decanter may be abused, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean; but the jug has a little hole in the top, and the interim is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge you have succeeded it purifying the jug and vice versa. Hence the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity only by what comes out of it.

If you boast of a contempt for the world, avoid getting in debt. It is giving to goats the fangs of vipers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Of the late session of the Legislature of this State, the Harrisburg Telegraph remarks that it was the shortest annual session for twenty-five years, and that an unusual amount of important business was transacted. One hundred and three Acts and fifteen Joint Resolutions were passed, including *eight* Acts that Governor Porter killed by his veto. One of these authorizes the repayment to the United States and Harrisburg Banks of some $350,000 borrowed from them by Gov. Ritner for the repair of the Juniata Canal, when suddenly destroyed by rain; another was an act providing for the election of Canal Commissioners by the Legislature, (instead of their appointment by the Governor;) another relating to banks, and to provide for the better government thereof; another making taxable citizens of school districts competent witnesses and jurors in cases where such districts are parties; another to abolish the Mayor's Court of Lancaster, &c. The chief bills which have become laws are the great Revenue and Relief bills, one to provide for the appointment and election of Canal Commissioners, &c. Among the resolutions is one requiring the United States Senators from that State to vote for a repeal of the sub-Treasury.—*Nat. Intel.*

Criminal Code of Alabama.—The laws of Alabama, as revised at the last Session of the Legislature, (says the Louisville Advertiser,) make but one kind of crime punishable by death, wilful murder. Arson and rape are punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary from periods varying from two up to fifty years. Murder in the first degree is the crime which the law makes punishable by death, but even this the Court can, at its option, punish by sentence of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Death is a dual field to be murder in the second degree, and is punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of ten years. Duelling, accepting or carrying a challenge, disqualifies for holding office in the State, and is further punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary for two years. Bribery of Executive, Legislative or Judicial Officers, from two to seven years. Steamboat racing, by which life is endangered, for two years, and loss of life, or injury to the person by negligence or want of skill in officers of boats, from two to ten years.

The wheels of Government again begin to roll, having suffered a short impediment by the demise of President Harrison.—Who does not more and more admire the perfection of our system of Government, which suffers no mighty convulsion from a change in the person of a First Magistrate! All parties are alike submissive to the operation of the constitutional provisions, and although they all retain their peculiar sentiments and opinions in reference to administrative policy, yet as to the frame and operation of the Government, there is scarcely any discordance of views among the People. It is true that ingenious and reflecting minds have suggested and still entertain opinions in favor of alterations and amendments to the Constitution. Indeed, since the adoption of that instrument, such changes have, from time to time, been adopted by the parties to the compact. It is probable that other propositions of the kind will be made and adopted, and no one should impeach the motives or question the patriotism of any one who may suggest and enforce them by argument. There is no danger of evil from such an undertaking, but rather much good may result from it. At present, however, the friends of constitutional liberty throughout the world have great reason to rejoice in the success of our Republican system, and the friends of American liberty have abundant cause for congratulation that the General Government has fallen into the hands of such a man as Tyler, and the patriot and accomplished Statesmen who compose the body of his constitutional advisers.—*Western Statesman.*

SINGULAR CASE.

Death from the scratch of a Pin.—On Tuesday morning, an elderly man named Peter Buse, expired in the London Hospital under the following singular circumstances: A few weeks since, he accidentally scratched his left hand with a pin, and took no notice of the circumstance. Instead of the puncture, which at first was but slight, healing, it gradually extended, and his arm became swollen to about twice its usual size. Feeling some apprehension on the subject, he consulted the medical gentlemen connected with the Eastern Dispensary, Goodman's Fields, to which institution he was servant. By their advice, he went to the London Hospital, and, on the wound being examined, it was found to be in a very inflamed state, and it was very evident that it had been poisoned. Every thing was done to save the poor man's life, but mortification at length ensued, and, after enduring much pain, death came to his relief.

Artful Question.—Dominico, the harlequin, going to see Louis XIV. at Suyver, fixed his eyes on a dish of partridges. The king, who was fond of his acting, said: "Give that dish to Dominico." "And the partridges too, sire?" Louis, penetrating his art, replied, "And the partridges too." The dish was gold.

York, in Maine, appears to have suffered sadly from intemperance. Of 740 votes on the poll list, 184, just one fourth, are drunkards. About $7000 are annually expended for rum—enough to pay all the taxes.—York must be the "banner town," as regards drunkenness.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Within three weeks from the present date, the new Congress will have assembled at the Capitol, according to the Proclamation of the late lamented President, issued a few days after he entered upon the administration of the Government.

The near approach of the Session naturally sets us to thinking of the purposes for which it has been called together, and the measures which are likely to occupy its attention.

At peace with all the world, possessing in profusion all the elements of national and individual prosperity, this People had yet been for several years suffering under circumstances so adverse to both, that a sense of the pain at length roused them to a perception of the necessity of exerting their own power to relieve themselves from it. In a case in which the disease in the body politic was so visibly the consequence of mal-administration of the Government, the remedy was too obviously to be missed or mistaken. The power of the People was applied accordingly; and they dismissed from authority the chief agent who had by mismanagement forfeited all claim to further confidence, and installed another in his place.

This change of one President for another was not in itself the Reform in the administration of public affairs desired and expected by the People, but it was the means by which the Reform was to be brought about. It was a removal of the original cause of disease, the first care of every skilful physician. That great purpose has been accomplished by the People. What is next to be done, the devising and enacting of those measures which are necessary to restore to the deranged functions of the Government, and thereby to the industry and enterprise of the country, their natural and wonted vigor, is a duty which devolves upon the Representatives of the People in Congress.

It was therefore that President Harrison fixed (constitutionally) within the second week of his official term, to issue his Proclamation, requiring the Senators and Representatives to meet in the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 31st day of May, "in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require." The reason assigned for this convocation of Congress is, "that sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session."

Such are the terms of the Proclamation issued on the 17th day of March by the late President. His lamented death has indeed devolved upon another the duty of meeting the Congress thus convoked; but the motives of this early summons of the Representatives of the People remain as expressed in the Proclamation. And an undoubting confidence is entertained that President Tyler will exert all his just authority to carry out the Reform indicated by the popular vote, and ratified by his own declarations in his late Address to the People of the United States.

The extraordinary occasion, therefore, (in the language of the Constitution,) upon which Congress has been called together, is the condition in which, upon coming into office, the present Administration found *the revenue and finances* of the country.—*There* is the seat of the disorder. It is to these functions of the Government that the efforts at reform by Congress, at the coming Session, are to be mainly directed.

The disorder in the revenue and finances consists, in the first place, in a derangement of the currency, commerce, and exchanges of the country, produced directly by the impolitic measures of the two last Administrations; and, secondly, in a deficiency of revenue consequent upon that derangement.

It is not necessary now to go into a review of the impolitic measures of the late Administrations by which this mischief has been wrought—to relate the history of the demolition of the old National Bank, begun by the illegal removal of the public deposites; of the effect of the artificial excitement of the public deposites confided to them to inflate unnaturally the ability of the State banks; of their lavish discounts to speculators in public lands, public stocks, &c.; of the flood of revenue overrunning the public chest from sales of public lands thus stimulated; of the consequent necessity of disposing of a surplus of revenue by distribution of it among the States; of the specie circular intended to check the sales of public lands, but having the effect to explode the State banks which the Government itself had induced unwisely to enlarge their discounts; of the thrice-rejected but finally forced-down panacea, the sub-Treasury, the last in train of disastrous experiments, the fruit of ignorance of civil affairs and an "iron nerve" united in one President, and of overweening confidence and a fatuitous reliance on predestination in his successor. Every reader is already familiar with the history of those Administrations; the last of which, presumptuously disdaining to follow the examples of its great predecessors from Washington down to Jackson, treated politics as a game, upon which it staked the whole prosperity of the country, trusting to the last to its lucky star to save it from disgrace and ruin.

Instead of looking back, or disputing about the merits of past administrations, it will be the business of Congress to look at thing as they are, and act accordingly.

The evils under which the country and the Government now labor are practical, and require practical remedies. Though widely extended, pervading every occupation of life, and affecting every class and order of people, the most sensible of these evils (that is, a vitiated currency) is believed to be within the power of the General Government. Next to this, the evil most immediately demanding the attention of Congress is a deficiency in the means of the Treasury to carry on the Government; a deficiency prospective as well as present. A third evil is the instability of the policy of the Government in regard to its finances; the dependence upon expedients and make-shifts to supply revenue, instead of regulating the supply by fore-handed legislation, so that the People may know what to expect to pay, and the Government may know what to expect to receive, and both People and Government be enabled to make their calculations accordingly.

This specification includes nearly all the objects connected with the revenue and finances which will claim the attention of Congress at the Extra Session.

The last of these objects, though probably not the one for which an Extra Session of Congress would have been deemed advisable, is perhaps the most important of the whole. Uncertainty and instability in the financial policy of any Government are sources of helpless embarrassment to merchants, manufacturers, planters, farmers, artisans, and capitalists, and hence to every interest of the People, as well as to the Government itself. They should be avoided and guarded against by all the means within the power of the National Legislature.

Among the causes which disturb the public policy is the fluctuation of the revenue springing from the Public Lands.—We have seen the annual amount rise in one year from less than five millions to nearly fifteen millions of dollars, and in the next year to almost twenty-five millions of dollars; and we have seen the revenue from the same source, within two years after reaching the maximum amount, come down again to three millions of dollars.* Upon such a stream capriciously swelling from a rill to a torrent, and dwindling again from a torrent to a rill, which at one season is hardly to be found in its rocky bed, and at another floods the plains with its abundance, what reliance can be placed? To relinquish this revenue to those to whom the National Domain actually belongs, is a dictate no less of sound policy, in reference to the effect of such relinquishment, than of strict justice, the right of the thing being considered. The distribution among the several States of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, upon the principle of the bill which was passed by Congress several years ago, and which was arbitrarily and contemptuously prevented by President Jackson from becoming a law, will, therefore, we trust, be the fundamental act of the Extra Session—first of the series of measures which is, we fondly hope, to make that session memorable in history.

The distribution among the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands we have always regarded as a measure of justice and sound policy. It is no new opinion of ours. The measure is also one which, beyond the control of party discipline, we have seen approved, upon its own positive merit, by almost every State in the Union. It is, nevertheless, a great satisfaction to us to know that this measure, which a majority of the States and of the People have always deemed expedient as well as just, is now recommended by the additional consideration that it will yield to the indebted States (whom the general depression of business has involved in the general embarrassment) the means, in part at least, of paying the interest upon their debts until they become able to pay the principal, and thus averting the otherwise inevitable bankruptcy of some States—a catastrophe little less to be dreaded and deprecated than the bankruptcy of the Union—and involving indeed the worst consequences which would attend such a disaster. Happy is it for the country that relief can thus be afforded to the debtor States without a violation of any principle, and especially without incurring the odium attached to the idea of an assumption by the General Government of the State debts! Fortunate is it not that, by an act of simple justice, by paying over to the States what already by rights belongs to them, it is in the power of Congress to do so much for the relief of the debtor States! More fortunate still, that the debtor States can thus be aided by the General Government, not only without prejudice to the other States, but to their advantage, by placing at the disposal of those State (their proportion of the revenue from lands) funds which they will be able to employ to the greatest advantage in purposes of intellectual or general improvement!

The disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands will place it in the power of Congress to impart to the financial policy of the Government *stability*, that essential element of public prosperity.

That an *augmentation* of the annual revenue is necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government is known to every body. For several years past it has been eked out by supplements of Treasury notes; but that expedient is a miserable financial resort on any other than casual temporary occasions. The amount of Treasury notes at any time outstanding is neither more nor less than so much public debt, in the most troublesome form which it can assume; and the amount of public debt contracted within a given time, in whatever form it exists, is but the measure of the deficiency of the revenue. What the total amount of public debt now is, in the various forms of outstanding Treasury notes, deferred payments to contractors, [illegible] to my [illegible] other public creditors, stocks due to Indian tribes, the fourth instalment due to the States under the act of 1836, &c. we have not the means of accurately stating; but we may, without fear of exaggeration, set it down at forty millions of dollars of debt, all contracted within the last four years.—The deficiency of the revenue, therefore, for the last four years, must have been on an average some ten millions of dollars a year. Allow what you will for the falling-off of the imposts caused by the blighting influence of the policy of the Government cannot be expected to improve, even under brighter auspices, to an adequate amount without some enlargement of the sources of supply. The ordinary expenses of the Government may indeed be reduced by a more economical Administration; the extraordinary expense of the Florida war—extraordinary in every sense—which has been such a drain upon the Treasury, may cease altogether: all this may happen, and yet the aggregate of expenditures of the Government be increased instead of being diminished. For not a doubt is entertained, we presume, in the mind of the present Administration, that large appropriations of money are necessary for extending and strengthening the public defences by land and sea, and that no consideration of false economy ought to be suffered to stand in the way of the accomplishment of this great purpose. Such, we know, was the opinion of the late lamented President, and such we believe to be the opinion of his successor. "I shall shrink from no proper responsibility attached to my station," said Gen. Harrison, two days before his last illness, to a friend with whom he conversed, "I shall recommend to Congress *large appropriations for the public defences*. If they shall not respond to my recommendations, or shall refuse or neglect to provide the ways and means to carry them into effect, with *them* will rest the responsibility; I shall have done my duty." Believing that this sentiment of the late President reflects the true policy of the Government, and the paramount duty of Congress as well as of the Executive, we have no idea of any reduction of the aggregate amount of the expenditures of the Government. An augmentation of the revenue to some extent is therefore inevitable. Whether that augmentation is to be secured by a resort to direct taxation and excises, or by a modification of the duties upon imports, cannot be long, if for a moment, a question among the Representatives of a People who are free, and who are determined to remain so.

A revision of the duties upon imports, therefore, with a view to revenue, is one of the main objects which require the attention of Congress at the Extra Session. In modifying those duties, let no pretence be given for an anti-tariff clamor by any attempt to force or unduly favor particular arts or products of our own country by high duties or prohibitions. Not that in levying the revenue we would depart from the policy, common to all nations, and not incompatible with the most enlarged notion of free trade, of a discrimination in favor of American industry. But let a just arrangement be made, in which the principle of discrimination in favor of labor may be sufficiently adhered to, and yet a large portion of our imports left sufficiently free for all the purposes of a prosperous commerce.

The third great object which requires the action of Congress at the Extra Session is the condition of *the currency*, and the questions connected with that most urgent and engrossing interest. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, that odious measure so unequivocally condemned by the voice of the People and the experience of the Government, would appear to be a thing of course, about which there can hardly be a diversity of sentiment. Then comes the vexed question, what financial agent shall be employed, in lieu of it, to receive, keep, and pay out the public money? Our own opinion on that subject has been too often expressed not to be known to our readers. Believing that all the difficulties and embarrassments under which the People and Government have painfully labored—including our degraded currency, fluctuating exchanges, and paralyzed commerce and industry—have been the necessary consequence of the unwise policy of the two last Administrations, we are of opinion that the true preventive of these evils is to be found in a restoration of the state of things under which the country was prosperous and happy before the action of the Government itself made them otherwise. In other words, we believe in the expediency, and indeed necessity, of a National Bank, to discharge the double functions of a fiscal agent for the Government and a regulator of the currency for the People. This is the opinion of the Editors of this paper, in repeating which now and here they do not pretend, not being authorized, to represent the views of the Executive.

That a *central fiscal agent*, under whatever form or modification of its details, is necessary and proper, if not indispensable, to the collection of the revenue and the regulation of the exchanges, (an essential element of commerce,) we believe to be the conviction of nearly every intelligent person who has had occasion to examine the subject at all. What form that agent shall assume, what offices it shall perform, by what name it shall be called, where it shall be located, how governed, &c. constitute a mass of considerations, out of which possibly some central agent might be devised, and established, free from the objections of those who have conscientious scruples against establishing a Bank *eo nomine*, and from the objections against Banks as now organized, or at least as now administered, amongst us.

If, owing to the scruples which have heretofore prevailed in some of the South-[illegible] States against a National Banking Institution, it shall be found impracticable to unite a majority of the two Houses in favor of any such Institution, then let those who entertain those scruples bring forward *their* measure; and let that measure be tried. The adoption of any rational system, under which the public revenues can be so managed as to establish some circulating medium of equal value in all parts of the United States (which nothing short of the power of the General Government can effect) will restore tranquility to the public mind, which is preferable to continued agitation under any circumstances.—We doubt, however whether opposition to the establishment of a central fiscal agent will now be found to be the sentiment of a majority of the Representatives of Southern feelings and interest, whatever it may have been heretofore. There is no school like adversity. More than any other portion of the United States have the people of the Southern States been ground down by the experiments instituted by their late rulers, one after another, as if to try how many such they could bear and live. If, indeed, the signs of the times are to be at all relied upon, great changes of opinion have very recently taken place on this subject in the South; and we should not be very much surprised if, from some States hitherto most opposed to a National Bank, we were to have in the present Congress nearly an unanimous expression of sentiment in its favor.

Of all speculations as to what Congress may or may not do in reference to the currency, perhaps, after all, no more can now be set down as certain than that the Extra Session will not pass away without the establishment of *some* fiscal agency as a substitute for that which exists under the familiar name of the sub-Treasury system.

The measures, in fine, which may be expected to become the subject of deliberation in Congress at the approaching Session, are,

1. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several States.

2. A revision and augmentation of the duties on imports, for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government.

3. The repeal of the sub-Treasury law.

4. The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue and equalizing the currency.

5. A temporary loan, if necessary to supply the immediate necessities of the Treasury.

These measures would at once disperse the clouds that have so long overhung and yet obscure the prospect before us. These measures, taken together, would, we feel entirely confident, suffice not only to restore to the country its wonted vigor, but carry it forward with a firmer step than has ever been taken.

We have said nothing about the existing public debt, which it will be time enough to provide for at the regular annual session of Congress, when its amount will have been better ascertained than it can yet be. Nor have we taken into consideration the question of a uniform System of Bankruptcy, which seems to be within the contemplation of some of our friends as a measure to be agitated at the Extra Session; nor any other question of a general character. Because Congress has been called together with a special view to the revenue and finances; and it seems to be desirable, under every aspect of the case, that the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress should be limited, as far as possible, to the objects for which they have been convened.

From the Madisonian.

THE TIMES.

"Why are not the times better?" ask the Locofocos. "Did you not promise us better times as soon as Harrison should be elected?" say they.

Well, we promised to reform the Government, to stop the squandering of money, and to restore public prosperity; but we promised no miracles. We addressed men of sense, not fools. The mischiefs which the country suffers were brought on by a series of bad measures, and can no more be repaired in an instant than a patient reduced almost to a skeleton by quackery can be restored to vigorous health and strength in a day. The Van Buren system is yet in full operation so far as the laws are concerned. The Sub Treasury is the law of the land, and must remain so until the meeting of Congress. The Locos denounce the Extra Session as unnecessary; *they wish us to go on with the same experiment which has failed in their hands; with their Sub-Treasury; their hard money exactions of duties; their suspended State Banks; their no currency and no tariff, and no national bank;* and yet hold us responsible for not making the times better. We cannot do much under their system. We must abandon it, and return to the old one under which we formerly prospered. We hope Congress will lose no time in doing this. There can be no sound currency till it is done, and until there is a better currency, business cannot revive but partially.—*Kenawbek Jour.*

Spirit of the Loco Foco Party in North Carolina.—Mr. Henry I. Toole, who was for a short time Editor of the Carolina Standard, and who is somewhat celebrated for his "thundering" up and down "Olympus," in a letter to Mr. Loring says: "I am quite satisfied that there is not sufficient spirit at present in the Republican (i. e. Loco Foco) party of North Carolina to support a political journal on such a footing that I should be willing to conduct it, and that my interests lie in a different direction.

The "spirit" of the Loco Foco party of the whole Union has been completely broken. Bound together by no other bond than the "cohesive" one of plunder, its strength departed with the offices and patronage of the Government.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

A Hoosier Candidate for Congress says he is one of twenty-nine sons and two daughters by the same father and mother, all now living; and that if any one can beat him on that score, he will withdraw from the course. His name, as might be expected, is Smith.

Fatal Occurrence.—The Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 20th ult. says:—"We regret to state that Gen. Leigh Reid, of this place, was shot in the street on Monday morning last, by Mr. Willis Alston. He expired in about 14 hours afterwards. We forbear making any comments, as the affair will undergo a legal investigation. Two other persons were (accidentally, we presume,) wounded, one severely, though we trust not mortally."

When you indulge in hard thoughts, or harsh expressions against your neighbor, think of your own failings and be candid.

Presentation of the Tippecanoe Flag.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, May, 1, 1841.

In May last, on the Tippecanoe battle-ground, in presence of some thirty-thousand people, I was intrusted by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field with the flag that was in the midst and thickest of the strife, which I was commanded to take to this commercial metropolis, to be displayed here, before our fellow-citizens, as a living *speaking* emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone. When the political contest was over, (in which his courage had been questioned,) and the people had seated him as President in the White House at Washington, I was also to bear it there, and, in the name of his fellow-soldiers, request him to deposite it among the honored trophies of the Republic. I promised on that ground to execute this commission, and with no earnest conviction of coming success—that the forty-two pounder of the Empire State should herald its arrival there; but, in the midst of scenes so eventful as those of March, I put off the duty, in the hope of a more quiet day, when, now, alas! there is *the quiet of the grave!*

I see, therefore, no way so proper to obey the orders of the brave men of Tippecanoe as to lay this flag before you, the successor, for whom were the dying injunctions of their illustrious Chief, and upon whom his office, and, I trust, his spirit has fallen, with the request that you will carry out the wish of his compatriots in arms by depositing it among the trophies of the Republic. I beg you, in their name, most tenderly to cherish it. Other flags of our countrymen have, no doubt, been as gallantly defended, and were as glorious on land or sea; but, while they may have won but a single ship, or a single field, this has the high honor of winning whole States, of conquering empires, indeed. An old Eagle like this, borne by the pioneers of the wilderness, that has added to the reign of the cross the reign of liberty and law, becomes a holy emblem, with its *hic signo vinces* upon it, crying out as from the spirit of the past to the future, and which, as the country becomes older and greater, becomes to all posterity holier and dearer.

I have the honor to be yours, respectfully.

JAMES BROOKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY,

TO JAMES BROOKS, ESQ.

Washington, May 4, 1841.

"The flag which was in the midst and thickest of the strife," and was committed to your care on the Tippecanoe battle-ground by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field, and which they commanded you to bear to this metropolis as a speaking emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone, has been delivered over to my hands, and will be placed by me among the honored trophies of the Republic. The account which was given me some years ago, by the gallant Ensign now no more, who upheld that banner amid the perils of the fight, had prepared me to expect to see it as it is, gashed by the tomahawk or rent by balls. That Ensign alone, of all the officers, with but twenty men of the gallant company over which, when the sun went down, that flag so proudly waved, survived to tell in the morning of the hazards of that terrible night. From that brave soldier, who afterwards held high place in the hearts of the people of Indiana, I learned properly to appreciate the fearless bearing and noble conduct of the patriotic citizen who has so recently exchanged this earthly tabernacle of clay for one that endureth forever.—Death is the common heritage of all mankind; but so to live as that the darkness of the grave shall not obscure our names, and that they be placed in close association with the names of the great and good who have gone before and who are to come after us, makes death itself a consummation rather to be wished than feared, and throws a light of glory over the grave. Such, now, is the condition of "the old commander" into whose hands, when you received this flag, you so joyously anticipated its delivery. His deeds are now "enrolled in the Capitol," and this banner shall be preserved as a memorial of a battle well fought, and of a victory most nobly won.

I pray you, sir, to accept assurances of my great respect. JOHN TYLER.

The bearer of the flag at the battle of Tippecanoe, alluded to in the above reply of the President, some of our readers may not recollect, was Reuben Tipton, a Tennessean by birth, who started from home with only his axe for a patrimony, and who subsequently became a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and one of the most distinguished men in Indiana. Of him the anecdote is narrated, we have seen in the public journals where Gen. Harrison is represented as riding up in the heat of the battle, inquiring of the young Tipton, "Where is your captain?" "Dead! sir." "Your lieutenant?" "Dead! sir." "Your second lieutenant?" "Dead! sir." "Your ensign?" "He stands before you!" where Tipton then stood, holding and defending this very flag, but so covered with dirt and so besmeared with blood that Gen. Harrison scarcely knew him. "Hold on," said Harrison, "for a moment longer; I will reinforce you;" and he rode off and led up there the company of Capt. Robb; by which time, or soon after, of the seventy-five men under Capt. Spencer, there were only ten or twelve left not killed or wounded; in this company was this flag.

"An amusing account of the ceremonies which attend the receiving of a king of Madagascar, shows what a national concern may be the sneeze of distinction. Those who are near his person when this happens, salute him as so loud a noise that persons in the counter-chamber hear it, and join in the acclamation; in the adjoining apartments they do the same, till the noise reaches the street, and becomes propagated through the city; so that at each sneeze of his majesty, results a most horrid cry from the salutation of many thousands of his subjects."

This distinguished country. In reply to be complimented by the Charleston Mercury writer in some attacks of that paper Courier says:

"If there be one man in Carolina, said Courier, bound by his past life, beyond all other men, to protect freedom of opinion as to the question of the constitutionality and expediency of a *Bank of the United States*, it is Mr. Calhoun. Twice at distant points of his history, has he voted for a bank; and the State has consented to his votes. He who denounces Mr. Preston for the possibility of such a vote, denounces Mr. Calhoun as doubly a traitor. And he who says that it was an express or implied condition of the election of Col. Preston to the Senatorship of South Carolina that he should vote against a bank in all contingencies, proves himself properly ignorant of her history. The history of South Carolina, as well as the history of Mr. Calhoun, utterly forbid dogmatism and denunciation on the subject of the currency. But if there is nothing in Mr. Preston's constitutional obligations; nothing in the implied or declared conditions of his election, which denies the exercise of a patriotic discretion, in the determination of his course; is there nothing in the history of the times, nothing in the admonitions of a larger experience, which would lead to hesitation and delay, at least in one of his original opinions—which would prompt him to question the soundness of his youthful views, and make it possible for him to vote for a Bank of the United States without being untrue to himself, his State, or his country? We will not go back to the past, and point to the change of opinion of the whole Republican party, led by Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Calhoun, Clay, Forsyth, Dallas and Lowndes. The party, and the men who led the party, after denying the constitutionality of the bank as a granted power, were taught by the experience of the war, and the ruin of the currency, to adopt it as an indispensable *means* to carry out the granted powers and maintain the Government. Why should not a *similar experience*, only intense in *degree*, work a *similar change* in an honest mind?

"There is yet an additional and cogent reason for a vindication of Senatorial independence, in the conduct of the party opposed to him. The Senators of that party, though *professors* of the doctrine of instruction, and compelled, by consistency to their creed, to resign, yet hold on to their seats, notwithstanding the exigencies of their creed, and the will of their constituents, and in spite of them.

"When it is remembered that, in the recent contest, Mr. Van Buren received only the votes of *seven States*, and the party are entitled to only *fourteen Senators*, it is demonstrated that these chiefs have a large company around them, like themselves, at odds with their constituents.—How does the account, in strictness, stand between the parties, as to the proportion of those who are not in accordance with the present opinions of their States? On the one side, we have—

Whig.	*Locofoco Democrats voting for Van Buren ticket.*	
Col. Preston.	1	Maine, 1
	—	Connecticut, 1
	1	Pennsylvania, 2
		New York, 1
		Ohio, 2
		Georgia, 1
		Louisiana, 1
		Mississippi, 1
		Tennessee, 3
		—
		13

"One to twelve, at least; though it is doubtful whether two others should not be added to the Van Buren side, from Indiana and Michigan. But, taken as it is given, one to twelve, and say what junto there is in the outery and onslaught upon Col. Preston, on the part of those who manifestly justify, and glory in the numerous backing of democratic gentlemen who hold on and hold out against their constituents. Would they have Col. Preston resign, and put them? Apply the same rule to both sides, and where would that Van Buren party in the Senate be? And what a miserable handful! How many votes against a bank? Sixteen at the outside; supposing both the Virginia Senators to vote against it, and Arkansas also."

Real Republicanism.—Many of the Washington Letter writers say, that President Tyler is determined to set an example of Republican simplicity of manners and mode of life, in the Executive mansion.—The household matters are to be regulated with unusual attention to economy and plainness. All the Foreign servants, and especially all the French Cooks, have been discharged, and the President invites his friends to a plain Virginia dinner—hams and greens, &c. No new estimates are to be sent to the House of Representatives for "gorgeous palace furniture," "gilt spoons," and other abominations, the exposures of which in Mr. Ogle's Speech helped to overthrow the late Administration. Good.

Progress of Newspapers.—In the State of Michigan, 18 years ago, there was but one newspaper. Now, there are 35, two of which are published daily. In 1839 the number of newspapers in the United States was stated as follows:

New England States,	267
Middle,	579
Southern,	294
Western,	489

A new precedent in Legal Law.—A lawyer lately undertook to rule a flat-boat at New Orleans, for entering law in the night season, when the boatmen caught him, degrade delicto, and ordered him promptly to take his station to the steering thrust immediately, or permit them to do it. He proffered the former, and after performing his pen-knife for the purpose, proceeded at once to operate. Having drawn his throat a pretty good gash, the captain interfered and prevented any further incisions. He was taken to a surgeon, and was, "doing well" when last heard from.

From the Baltimore Republican.

SENATOR PRESTON.

[illegible] distinguished citizen continues [illegible] by the coarse abuse [illegible] be complimented [illegible] the Charleston Mercury [illegible] writer in some attacks of that paper [illegible] Courier says:

"If there be one man in Carolina, said Courier, bound by his past life, beyond all other men, to protect freedom of opinion as to the question of the constitutionality and expediency of a *Bank of the United States*, it is Mr. Calhoun. Twice at distant points of his history, has he voted for a bank; and the State has consented to his votes. He who denounces Mr. Preston for the possibility of such a vote, denounces Mr. Calhoun as doubly a traitor. And he who says that it was an express or implied condition of the election of Col. Preston to the Senatorship of South Carolina that he should vote against a bank in all contingencies, proves himself properly ignorant of her history. The history of South Carolina, as well as the history of Mr. Calhoun, utterly forbid dogmatism and denunciation on the subject of the currency. But if there is nothing in Mr. Preston's constitutional obligations; nothing in the implied or declared conditions of his election, which denies the exercise of a patriotic discretion, in the determination of his course; is there nothing in the history of the times, nothing in the admonitions of a larger experience, which would lead to hesitation and delay, at least in one of his original opinions—which would prompt him to question the soundness of his youthful views, and make it possible for him to vote for a Bank of the United States without being untrue to himself, his State, or his country? We will not go back to the past, and point to the change of opinion of the whole Republican party, led by Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Calhoun, Clay, Forsyth, Dallas and Lowndes. The party, and the men who led the party, after denying the constitutionality of the bank as a granted power, were taught by the experience of the war, and the ruin of the currency, to adopt it as an indispensable *means* to carry out the granted powers and maintain the Government. Why should not a *similar experience*, only intense in *degree*, work a *similar change* in an honest mind?

"There is yet an additional and cogent reason for a vindication of Senatorial independence, in the conduct of the party opposed to him. The Senators of that party, though *professors* of the doctrine of instruction, and compelled, by consistency to their creed, to resign, yet hold on to their seats, notwithstanding the exigencies of their creed, and the will of their constituents, and in spite of them.

"When it is remembered that, in the recent contest, Mr. Van Buren received only the votes of *seven States*, and the party are entitled to only *fourteen Senators*, it is demonstrated that these chiefs have a large company around them, like themselves, at odds with their constituents.—How does the account, in strictness, stand between the parties, as to the proportion of those who are not in accordance with the present opinions of their States? On the one side, we have—

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*The following are the amounts received into the Treasury for proceeds of Sales of Public Lands during the years stated—extracted from the Annual Reports of the state of the Treasury, viz.

In the year 1832	2,623,781
1833	3,967,711
1834	4,857,600
1835	14,757,600
1836	24,897,179
1837	6,776,236
1839	3,081,939

Mr. Crawford and a U. S. Bank

From the Newbern Spectator.

The extra session is just at hand, and it must be allowed on all hands that the deliberations of Congress have never been fraught with more momentous consequences than at present. At no period of our history, considering our relative position with other nations, have we been placed more in an attitude of national weakness. A deficient revenue—bankrupt treasury—disordered currency,—the army and navy both in a state of comparative inefficiency, and our fortifications utterly neglected; for Mr. Poinsett, in his last report, declared that we had no fortified place from Passamaquoddy bay to the Sabine river, that could resist any thing like a regular and scientific assault. Such being the sad and dangerous posture of affairs, we ask, is it not a patriotic and wise duty to give those who have taken the affairs of the nation in hand a dispassionate and fair trial? We possess all the elements of national greatness, prosperity and strength; but it will require able and patriotic statesmen to develope our resources. We want wise legislation, and a wise political economy.—The time of Congress must no longer be consumed by party charges and recriminations, and long-winded speeches on abolition, or any other extraneous topic—the session must be emphatically a business session. One of the measures of prominent interest which will no doubt occupy the attention of Congress, will be the reform of the currency. That the evil as regards it is a crying one, is admitted on all hands: the only difference is about the remedy. Excessive and uncontrolled paper issues by banks in this country has become a notorious evil, and calls loudly for correction. The Sub-treasury will undoubtedly be repealed, in obedience to the voice of the people on that subject, and will hereafter only be remembered as the last measure of a party who had no other left upon which to retreat. A National Bank will, in all probability, be discussed, as one of the means of restoring a sound currency and facilitating the fiscal operations of the government—and in reference to this institution, witness the following letter of William H. Crawford, written after a mature experience not only of the *expediency*, but absolute *necessity* of an institution of this description. Be it remembered, too, that this enlightened statesman was the favored candidate of the strictest sect of the state right republicans, in the contest of eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and especially of that Virginia party to whom Mr. Van Buren's opposition to a bank was ample atonement for all other heresies, and who have since proclaimed even a quinting towards such an institution as the great unpardonable sin.

WOODLAWN, DEC., 1831.

Dear Sir—Your friendly letter on the subject of the United States Bank, has been received by the course of mail. The opinion which I formed of a Bank of the United States, when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without any preconceived opinion. That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate, in the year 1811. Since that time, I have had no occasion of reviewing the question. My opinion remains unaltered.

I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of the Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinion may be, can preside over the Treasury a year, without being deeply interested with the expediency of the United States Bank in conducting the finances of the Union.

The provision in the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank Bill, unless a law must proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute the revenue should be excluded by that provision.

The opponents of the constitutionality of the Bank place great stress upon the word "necessary" contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such, that without which the power could not be carried into effect.—Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible. It does seem to me, that the word "necessary and proper" cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the Bank can be pronounced only upon that construction.

It does appear to me that the framers of our Constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry a power into effect, because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, include the power to pass all laws which are necessary, and proper to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

I have seen a complete development of the President's plan of a bank. It is possible that by his plan, the transmission of the revenue may be effected, but the safety of the public deposites cannot be effected by the President's plan. The advantage of this security to the public is incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished, unless it can be substantially proved that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional.

This, I think, cannot be satisfactorily shown. My speeches are recorded, and can be republished if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give to the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it now, if I had the means of investigating the subject, which I have not.

I am, sir, your friend, &c.
(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.
C. J. INGERSOLL, Esq.

Charlotte:

Thursday, May 27, 1841.

We are authorized to announce B. OATES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, April, 1841.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, jun., as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

April 8, 1841.

We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

April 20, 1841.

ELECTION THE 5TH OF AUGUST.

THE PEOPLE ARE COMING!

The results of the elections in the various States come slowly to hand, but they are as cheering as the most sanguine heart could wish. The result in three adjoining Southern States is truly gratifying: Maryland stands redeemed from the deadly rule of the "destructives." We have in this State a clear gain of three members to Congress: Virginia has two, and the "Old North State" has a neat change of three in favor of her cherished principles. In these three States the Whig gain is 8 members to Congress, which is equal to 16, as they take 8 from the Locos and add 8 to our strength.

In Tennessee so far as heard from there is no change.

The following are the members elect from North-Carolina:

First District,	-	*Kenneth Rayner.*
Second do.	-	J. R. J. Daniel.*
Third do.	-	*Edward Stanly.*
Fourth do.	-	*Wm. H. Washington.**
Fifth do.	-	James J. McKay.
Sixth do.	-	Archibald Arrington.*
Seventh do.	-	*Edmund Deberry.*
Eighth do.	-	Romulus M. Saunders.*
Ninth do.	-	*Augustine H. Shepperd.**
Tenth do.	-	*Abraham Rencher.**
Eleventh do.	-	Green W. Caldwell.
Twelfth do.	-	*Lewis Williams.*
Thirteenth do.	-	*James Graham.*

Those marked thus * are new members.
The *italicised* names are Whigs.

"APOSTATES."

"Wheel about and turn about
And so just so:
Wheel about and turn about
And jump Jim Crow."

From the *Jeffersonian* of the 25th inst. we copy the following tirade against some distinguished men and the Bank, written in the true and genuine Loco Foco language and style. Oh! shame where is thy blush! Little does it become this *Joint Stock agent* to prate about "apostates" and "*having sold their principles and joined the Federalists.*" The position which he now occupies contrasted with that he maintained while Editor of the Western Carolinian should induce him to be a little cautious in his choice of terms, or the good citizens of this region may place the "saddle upon the other horse."

NATIONAL BANK.

We regard it as one of the surest signs of impending danger to the country and the Constitution, that many distinguished politicians and leading presses of the State Rights Party in the South are engaged in putting forth palliatives to prepare the public mind for their desertion to the ranks of the Bank men. These politicians and presses declare even *yet*, that they believe a National Bank to be *unconstitutional*; still they prate about the distresses of the country, the worthlessness of the currency, and wind up with a sermon upon "*expediency*," and a declaration that they will be satisfied with whatever *Congress* may see proper to do in the premises.

The course of such politicians and presses is beneath contempt. Having sold their principles and joined the Federalists that they may be permitted to share a portion of the "spoils of victory," they yet strive to "serve the devil" under the cloak of State Rights, that they may the more surely and fatally injure their old friends and bring discredit on the glorious doctrines they once professed. Conspicuous among these apostates, stands Mr. Senator *Preston* of South Carolina, and the *Richmond Whig* and the *Georgia Journal*. Mr. P. and these presses, in 1832, were among the foremost in the Nullification ranks, and ably maintained the *right* and the *duty* of the South to resist the odious Tariff which Congress had "seen proper" to levy upon us. They were *then* for resisting at the threshold every measure having the least bearing towards an infraction of the Constitution—they would tolerate the use by Congress of *no* power not *clearly* and *distinctly* granted by the Constitution; —but a wonderful change has lately "come over the spirit of their dream."

In 1835, while Editor of the Western Carolinian, he published the following which it seems was caused by a circular addressed to citizens of Mississippi. Then it appears that "the *ignorance* and *prejudices* of another portion are addressed by *disgusting* and *contemptible slang* about the *Bank* and *Aristocracy* and by *incendiary appeals* to the hostility of the poor against the rich." Yet in the face of these declarations this same individual whoops about and now uses the same "*disgusting* and *contemptible slang*" about the same thing. Truly, the "*cause* of such politicians *is* beneath contempt."

VAN BUREN TACTICS.

Alas for Mississippi! if any considerable portion of her citizens are to be duped into the support of Martin Van Buren by such vile appeals to their ignorance and prejudices as are contained in the following circular. From the manuscript note on the margin of the circular which has fallen under our inspection, it appears that 50,000 copies of it are in circulation. Can it be possible that there is a tithe of this number of voters in Mississippi, who would not spurn with indignation an address so abounding in such servile, anti-republican sentiments, so fraught with the most slavish man-worship? We republish this circular not because it has any importance for the citizens of North Carolina, but as a specimen of one sort of argument employed by the Van Buren Party. To that portion of that Party so aptly denominated the Office-holders and Office-seekers are held up the "spoils of office." In the circular, the *ignorance and prejudices* of another portion are addressed by *disgusting* and *contemptible slang* about the *Bank* and *Aristocracy*, and by *incendiary* appeals to the hostility of the poor against the rich.

But seriously, should this Joint Stock manager continue his attacks upon Col. Preston, the Richmond Whig and Georgia Journal, they must inevitably sink beneath his powerful energies and *disinterested* devotion to principles which he has so *firmly* and *unwaveringly* maintained and expiring leave a void, a dreary void, in the political plenum of our country.

DARK AND DEADLY.

We invite the attention of every friend of his country, whether Whig or Democrat, to the dangerous, destructive and demoralizing principles openly avowed by the Editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*.—This paper has been one of the most influential Journals under the control of the two preceding administrations. Several years ago the doctrines here put forth were broached in Pennsylvania; but the indignation of every honest and patriotic individual soon hushed them into silence. But now, shaking beneath an ignominious defeat, Thos. Ritchie steps before the world and avows sentiments, subversive of all the privileges and principles of freemen. Admit the principles declared and where stands the sacred doctrine of contracts, respected and regarded throughout the civilized world? What stability have we in any institution? If the Legislature can revoke a Bank Charter solemnly entered into, why may it not declare any contract void? If the faith and credit of the country be pledged for the payment of debts contracted by it, what will prevent the future cancilling of the debt, by simply declaring that one Legislature has no right to legislate for another, and thereby declaring the contract illegal and *unconstitutional*? Really it appears that the party organs have become perfectly reckless, and in their desperation, they would destroy like the madman, every thing held sacred by the people and useful to the country, to ruin those who have ousted them from their strong holds of power, profligacy and corruption.

"Can this *charter* given to incorporated monopolists be considered sacred by those, who regard it as a violation of the great charter of our rights and liberties? What right have the servants of the people to prostrate the very authority under which they are appointed? What right have representatives, elected but for two years, to bind the people for thirty-five, or for fifty, or for one hundred years, perhaps if they please; and to acts which are contradictory to the very powers under which they profess to act?—Virginia will have a right, if she pleases, to take every constitutional method to repeal the law, thus forced upon her—thus sacrificing the charter of the land—thus centralizing a great and controlling money King in the Northern States—thus subjecting the markets, the property, the whole business of the country, to a Board of Northern Governors, appointed, not by the People, but a parcel of greedy and arrogant Stock-holders. If a biennial House of Representatives, and a Chief Magistrate, not of the People's choice, but the President of Circumstances, should please to bind us to the English Bankers, are we therefore bound to bow to the Barings and Bankers of London? to English capitalist, who may take the stock, if they are now disposed to risk their funds in such an institution—and covering stock under convenient names, and American Proxies may dictate the officers of the Bank, and control all its operations. Will Mr. Tyler bend the proud necks of a free People to such humiliating bondage—and can he expect that Virginia will acquiesce for fifty years perhaps, in the hasty legislation of an extra session of Congress, suddenly called together—the elections in several of the States, turned out of their usual channels, and forced upon the people at inconvenient seasons, when the subject has not been duly considered, when the candidates have not been duly organized, and when the voters themselves are thinly attending the polls? Should such a law pass, it will then become the State Rights' Representatives of Virginia, and the other States, to enter their Protest on the Journals, against the charter, (if charter it may be called, which is utterly unwarranted by the great charter of the Constitution, and in vain was asked for in the Federal Convention, and peremptorily refused.) They may in this Protest declare their determination to repeal the law at the earliest possible moment, and in the manner most consistent with the great fundamental principles that are applicable to such a case.—This warning would serve as fair notice to those who took the stock; and who could fairly not complain of the consequences."

TRIAL OF McLEOD.

This important trial commenced before the Supreme Court on the 17th inst. The Attorney General of the State of New York, and the District Attorney of Niagara were present. Mr. McLeod at the opening of the trial made an affidavit, sustained by letters from the various authorities of Canada, to Mr. Fox the British Minister.—In the affidavit submitted to the Court, he states that he took no part in the expedition against the Caroline, or in the murder of Durfee the person on the vessel. Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for the prisoner, made a motion that the prisoner be forthwith discharged from arrest. The Court decided that the discharge involved the merits of the case, and that it would be necessary to enter into a complete examination of the testimony. Whereupon the Court adjourned until next day at ten o'clock.

PICNIC PARTY.

On the bright and beautiful morning of the 20th, a party of ladies and gentlemen betook themselves, "o'er verdant hill and flow'ry dale," to the cool banks of Mr. Bissell's pond, where, beneath the shady grove fanned by the soft and light breeze of spring, hooks, lines, poles, &c. were brought into requisition, by the blooming fair, to the no small danger of roach and trout. Such an array of bright eyes, smiling faces and beauteous forms, quite dazzled and fascinated the "scaly wanderers of the liquid flood,"

"And soon, the baited hook
Suspecting naught but food;
Then dangling high in air they hung,
While, "oh! poor things!" on every tongue,
In those soft and sweet accents ringing,
That they longer their pain—and died."

After becoming satisfied with piscatorial sport and amusement, all assembled beneath the shade and partook of a sumptuous and regal repast, furnished by the ever kind and provident ladies. The gentlemen laughed and the ladies smiled; pleasure presided, wit and vivacity sparkled, and song and sentiment threw around the assembly of beauty and youth, a charm so fairy-like, that the halcyon scenes of romance seemed passing before us.

Cupid, as usual, was busy amid the gay and joyous scene of festivity, and scattered his darts about in profusion, to the great danger of the unprotected hearts of the gentlemen—even we, who had the temerity to imagine that our breast was impenetrable, received three or four that rankle near our heart; dear do we pay for our presumption! alas! beigho!

As the shades of evening advanced, the party returned to the village, pleased and satisfied with their pleasant excursion.

The Steamship President.—A Mr. Howell, of Cumberland, Maryland, whose father was a passenger on board the President, received by the Britannia, a letter from a relative who resides in Southampton, England, dated April 10th, stating that the President had arrived at Madeira: that Mrs. Power, the wife of Tyrone Power, had just received by Express, information to that effect. This is the most hopeful account yet received.—*Fay. Ob.*

LOOK OUT RATS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Hon. George Poindexter (late U. S. Senator) of Miss. Alfred Kelley, Esq. of Ohio, and Hon. David Russell, late M. C. from N. York, Commissioners to proceed to New York and investigate the management of the Custom-House under Jesse Hoyt, with especial reference to the fraudulent passing of goods and the *stealing* of goods from the Public Stores! The 'rats that eat the malt' will now be exposed to the gaze of an indignant public.—*Ral. Reg.*

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

Charles Hudson has been elected to Congress from the Worcester District, Massachusetts, (lately represented by Levi Lincoln,) by a majority of from six hundred to eight hundred votes over his Locofoco opponent.

John Greig, a sterling Whig, has been elected in New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Granger, appointed Post-Master General.

DEATH OF MR. OGLE.

Hon. Charles Ogle, the distinguished Member of Congress from Somerset County, Pa. died at his residence on Monday last. He was yet in the prime of life, and his premature decease will be deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends.—Pennsylvania will feel his loss.

Mr. Rives in Favor of a National Bank.—The Richmond Star says: "It is stated, and we believe upon good authority, that Wm. C. Rives has declared in favor of a National Bank. We hope he has; for a large portion of those who were once most furious against such a bank, have now discovered that it is impossible for the business of the country to flourish without one, and when a man finds himself in error, we like to see him come out honestly and say so."

By a late decision of the Superior Court for Oglethorpe county, (Geo.) the testimony of several witnesses was declared to be inadmissable on the ground that they were Universalists, and supposed not to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Sufficient returns have reached us to place it beyond a doubt that Maryland will be represented in the next Congress by Six Whig and *Two* Opposition members—being a clear *Whig gain of three members*.

First District.—In this District, comprising the three lower counties of the Eastern shore, there were two Whig candidates. There was no Opposition candidate, and of course the district will be represented by a Whig.

Second District.—This embraces the remaining five Eastern Shore counties.—There was no opposition to the Hon. A. Pearce, the Whig candidate, who is, of course, elected.

Third District.—There was no Whig candidate, and the contest was between Messrs. J. W. Williams and J. C. Orrick. The district embraces Harford and Baltimore counties and part of Carroll. Mr. Williams is elected.

Fourth District.—The returns show that the election of Messrs. Kennedy and Randall, the Whig candidates, is certain; but until the returns from all the election districts in Anne Arundel are received, the precise Whig majority cannot be stated.

Fifth District.—Wm. Cost Johnson is re-elected by a very large majority. The other Whig candidate was Colonel A. Kimmell.

Sixth District.—In this district John Thompson Mason (Opposition) is elected over Mr. Lynch, (Whig).

Seventh District.—The regular Whig candidate, Augustus A. Sellers, is elected without opposition to succeed Mr. Jenifer, who declined a re-election.—*Nat. Intel.*

TENNESSEE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In the first district of this State, Thomas D. Arnold (Whig) is elected, without opposition.

In the second district, Abraham McClellan (Opposition) is re-elected by a majority of about 400 votes. His majority at his last election was 2,000 votes; and the Van Buren majority in the same district at the late Presidential election was 900 votes.

In the third district, Joseph L. Williams (Whig) is re-elected, without opposition.

In the seventh district, (lately represented by Mr. Bell,) Robert L. Caruthers (Whig) is chosen by a large majority over his opponent.

We have no returns from any other districts in the State than the above.—*ib.*

MAIL CONTRACTS.

There seems every reason to believe that Mr. Granger has been enabled to make very large reductions in the cost of Mail Transportation in his new contracts. The Canton (St. Lawrence Co.) Democrat states that the route from Ogdensburg to Plattsburg (120 miles) has been taken for the ensuing four years at $3,000 per annum less, and that from Ogdensburg to Chateaugueay Corners at $1,500 less than the old contract—a clear saving on these two minor routes of $4,500 per annum, or $18,000 in the four years ensuing.

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

We learn that information has been received from the Commanding General in Florida, under date of the 7th instant, that a shipment has been made from Tampa Bay for Arkansas of about two hundred Indians, of whom fifty are warriors, being all that had been collected at that place during the last few months, and making the total number removed during the year, by peaceable means, about four hundred and twenty, of whom about one hundred and twenty are warriors. Negotiations for the emigration of the remainder were still in progress, not without some hope of success, with all but *Sam Jones* and his followers, who still remained impracticable.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

REVOLUTION IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

By the way of Panama advices have been received to the 18th of February. An outline of the news is contained in the annexed letter:

CALLAO, FEBRUARY 18.

Since my last of the 5th ult. the anticipated political convulsion in Peru and Bolivia has taken place.

Col. Vivanco has been proclaimed Supreme Chief in the department of Cusco, Arequipa, Puno, and Moquegua; and notwithstanding Gen. San Roman, who was placed in command of the former by Vivanco, has declared against him with about one thousand men, yet he appears to be rapidly gaining ground, as the whole community is decidedly against the government of Gamarra, who has degraded the country to such an extent as to place it in the class of a Chilian colony, sustained by Chilian influence and subject to Chilian control.

On the 21st ult. a general rising took place in Bolivia, headed by Generals Lara and Iregowen, who have proclaimed General Santa Cruz Supreme Protector. This officer was expected at Guayaquil about the 15th or 20th ult., where he was told to hold himself in readiness to embark for Peru with a small force on the first favorable opportunity; and as such an opportunity is now offered, we are momentarily expecting him in Peru. On his arrival the downfall of this degraded government is inevitable. In fact, nothing prevents its immediate overthrow but the want of some officer of rank and influence under whom all parties would unite.

In the list of "*Removals*," published by the Globe, it is probable there are many inaccuracies. The Intelligencer has already adverted to one, Mr. Ash of Philadelphia, who instead of being removed, *resigned*, being a *defaulter*. No wonder the [illegible] sympathies are excited for him! [illegible] of one case, in which the person said to be removed died more than 12 months ago—we refer to Samuel H. Duval, Esq., the late Marshal of Florida.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Good Management.—The Newark Advertiser says that fifteen years ago a farm in Western New York of 400 acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for $4,000. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry that the owner was last year offered for it $40,000. He refused the offer upon the ground that it had actually netted him the interest of $60,000.

It is a common fault never to be satisfied with our fortune, nor dissatisfied with our understanding.

ONE OUT OF MANY.

At Macon, in Georgia, a Postmaster of unexceptionable character was waited on by a *Loco Foco* committee, and *required* to go to a public meeting and otherwise take part in influencing elections. He remarked in vain that it was against his business and sense of propriety. Nothing could save him from the axe. A committee was despatched to Washington to communicate the behests of "*the party!*" and, accordingly Mr. Tyner was forced to walk the plank. Off with his head, demanded the committee—off with his head, echoed the Postmaster General. Well! the tables have been turned, and Mr. Tyner, whose only fault was not bringing "the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections," has been re[illegible]. That's all! but how will the case be [illegible]terised in the Loco Foco papers? [illegible] *murder of the guiltless* [illegible] *of innocent* [illegible] *retrospect.*—Oh, for the [illegible] the people before [illegible] original cause of unprovoked cruelty—not remembering until the impression of such is often the most dim, as well the [illegible] *shade of killing a fellow-being*, the public may be assured, by the character of ninety-nine out of an hundred of the groans that are resounding through the land. Mr. Granger seems to have the advantage over his colleague—*by ignorance abused.* And what man ever rose to eminence in a Republic without being pursued and barked at by "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart?"—*Madisonian.*

We learn from Col. Todd, that, on his way to his residence in this county last week, he, in pursuance of a sacred duty, called upon the venerable widow of our lamented deceased President. Whilst there, he was invited by the family to a consultation with [illegible] and her remaining son, as to the appropriate deposite of the remains of her distinguished and honored husband—the Great and Good President. It was determined, at the consultation, to remove the remains immediately to North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and elevated natural mound, where the monument may be seen for several miles up and down the Ohio river. * * * There, the traveller of distant ages will be refreshed by a visit to the tomb of the Warrior, who was never defeated; of the Patriot, who died poor; and of the Statesman, who, from the proud height of President, "fell, like a star struck from its sphere, covered with glory and renown."—*Shelby Nws.*

Murderers Caught.—Three of the negroes concerned in the dreadful robbery and arson at St. Louis have been already arrested and taken to that City, where they are now in prison awaiting their examination, viz: Brown, taken at Cincinnati; Warrick, taken on the steamboat Omega, near Arrow Rock, while on his way to New Orleans; and Seward, taken at Cairo, when about starting for New Orleans.—Madison, the greatest villain of them all, and the one who struck down poor Baker, and finished Weaver after he had been knocked down by Brown, has been frequently seen in New Orleans by persons knowing him, since the murder. Officers were immediately after the murder, despatched for him, and he is also, we presume, ere this, in St. Louis.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

It is gratifying to see the great change which has taken place, and is taking place in public opinion, with regard to a National Bank. Men who have heretofore opposed it, sick with the ruinous experiments we have submitted to for so many years, are ready to support it now, anxious to see again the harmony and prosperity in the commercial and money world which we once enjoyed under a National Bank, and which they now clearly see can, in no way, be secured but by the establishment of such an institution. The arguments which its original advocates adduced to prove it constitutional, are now approved by men who never before admitted their force, and from Maine to Georgia new converts are daily declaring that they believe a National Bank essential to carry out the powers delegated under the constitution. We feel satisfied that this revolution in popular sentiment—a revolution which is the inevitable consequence of the events of a few years past—will ensure in a few months the incorporation of a National Bank, and that a calm will follow—things once more flow in their natural channel—and our country resume the quiet and even tenor of its prosperity.—*Richmond Comp.*

We learn that Wm. C. Lord, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the Port of Wilmington, in this State, in place of Mr. Marsteller, removed.—*Fay. Obs.*

MARRIED

In this county, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Angus Johnson, Mr. CHARLES WILSON, of Charlotte, to Miss MATILDA McCOMBS, daughter of the late William McCombs.

INFORMATION WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. *Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. *Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. *Pitts* carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Within three weeks from the present date, the new Congress will have assembled at the Capitol, according to the Proclamation of the late lamented President, issued a few days after he entered upon the administration of the Government.

The near approach of the Session naturally sets us to thinking of the purposes for which it has been called together, and the measures which are likely to occupy its attention.

At peace with all the world, possessing in profusion all the elements of national and individual prosperity, this people had yet been for several years suffering under circumstances so adverse to both, that a sense of the pain at length roused them to a perception of the necessity of exerting their own power to relieve themselves from it. In a case in which the disease in the body politic was so visibly the consequence of mal-administration of the Government, the remedy was too obvious to be mistaken or mistaken. The power of the People was applied accordingly; and they dismissed from authority the chief agent who had by mismanagement forfeited all claim to further confidence, and installed another in his place.

This change of one President for another was not in itself the Reform in the administration of public affairs desired and expected by the People, but it was the means by which the Reform was to be brought about. It was a removal of the original cause of disease, the first care of every skilful physician. That great purpose has been accomplished by the People. What is next to be done, the devising and enacting of those measures which are necessary to restore to the deranged functions of the Government, and thereby to the industry and enterprise of the country, their natural and wonted vigor, is a duty which devolves upon the Representatives of the People in Congress.

It was therefore that President Harrison found it necessary, within the second week of his official term, to issue his Proclamation, requiring the Senators and Representatives to meet in the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 31st day of May, "in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require." The reason assigned for this convocation of Congress is, "that sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session."

Such are the terms of the Proclamation issued on the 17th day of March by the late President. His lamented death has indeed devolved upon another the duty of meeting the Congress thus convoked; but the motives of this early summons of the Representatives of the People remain as expressed in the Proclamation. And an undoubting confidence is entertained that President Tyler will exert all his just authority to carry out the Reform indicated by the popular vote, and ratified by his own declarations in his late Address to the People of the United States.

The extraordinary occasion, therefore, (in the language of the Constitution,) upon which Congress has been called together, is the condition in which, upon coming into office, the present Administration found *the revenue and finances* of the country.—*There* is the seat of the disorder. It is to those functions of the Government that the efforts at reform by Congress, at the coming Session, are to be mainly directed.

The disorder in the revenue and finances consists, in the first place, in a derangement of the currency, commerce, and exchanges of the country, produced directly by the impolitic measures of the two last Administrations; and, secondly, in a deficiency of revenue consequent upon that derangement.

It is not necessary now to go into a review of the impolitic measures of the late Administrations by which this mischief has been wrought—to relate the history of the demolition of the old National Bank, begun by the illegal removal of the public deposites; of the effect of the artificial excitement of the public deposites confided to them to inflate unnaturally the ability of the State banks; of their lavish discounts to speculators in public lands, public stocks, &c.; of the flood of revenue overrunning the public chest from sales of public lands thus stimulated; of the consequent necessity of disposing of a surplus of revenue by distribution of it among the States; of the specie circular intended to check the sales of public lands, but having the effect to explode the State banks which the Government itself had induced unwisely to enlarge their discounts; of the thrice-rejected but finally forced-down panacea, the sub-Treasury, the last in train of disastrous experiments, the fruit of ignorance of civil affairs and an "iron nerve" united in one President, and of overweening confidence and a fatuitous reliance on predestination in his successor. Every reader is already familiar with the history of those Administrations; the last of which, presumptuously disdaining to follow the examples of its great predecessors from Washington down to Jackson, treated politics as a game, upon which it staked the whole prosperity of the country, trusting to the last to its lucky star to save it from disgrace and ruin.

Instead of looking back, or disputing about the merits of past administrations, it will be the business of Congress to look at thing as they are, and act accordingly.

The evils under which the country and the Government now labor are practical, and require practical remedies. Though widely extended, pervading every occupation of life, and affecting every class and order of people, the most sensible of these evils (that is, a vitiated currency) is believed to be within the power of the General Government. Next to this, the evil most immediately demanding the attention of Congress is a deficiency in the means of the Treasury to carry on the Government; a deficiency prospective as well as present. A third evil is the instability of the policy of the Government in regard to its finances; the dependence upon expedients and make-shifts to supply revenue, instead of regulating the supply by fore-handed legislation, so that the People may know what to expect to pay, and the Government may know what to expect to receive, and both People and Government be enabled to make their calculations accordingly.

This specification includes nearly all the objects connected with the revenue and finances which will claim the attention of Congress at the Extra Session.

The last of these objects, though probably not the one for which an Extra Session of Congress would have been deemed advisable, is perhaps the most important of the whole. Uncertainty and instability in the financial policy of any Government are sources of helpless embarrassment to merchants, manufacturers, planters, farmers, artisans, and capitalists, and hence to every interest of the People, as well as to the Government itself. They should be avoided and guarded against by all the means within the power of the National Legislature.

Among the causes which disturb the public policy is the fluctuation of the revenue springing from the Public Lands.—We have seen the annual amount rise in one year from less than five millions to nearly fifteen millions of dollars, and in the next year to almost twenty-five millions of dollars; and we have seen the revenue from the same source, within two years after reaching the maximum amount, come down again to three millions of dollars.* Upon such a stream capriciously swelling from a rill to a torrent, and dwindling again from a torrent to a rill, which at one season is hardly to be found in its rocky bed, and at another floods the plains with its abundance, what reliance can be placed? To relinquish this revenue to those to whom the National Domain actually belongs, is a dictate no less of sound policy, in reference to the effect of such relinquishment, than of strict justice, the right of the thing being considered. The distribution among the several States of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, upon the principle of the bill which was passed by Congress several years ago, and which was arbitrarily and contemptuously prevented by President Jackson from becoming a law, will, therefore, we trust, be the fundamental act of the Extra Session—first of the series of measures which is, we fondly hope, to make that session memorable in history.

The distribution among the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands we have always regarded as a measure of justice and sound policy. It is no new opinion of ours. The measure is also one which, beyond the control of party discipline, we have seen approved, upon its own positive merit, by almost every State in the Union. It is, nevertheless, a great satisfaction to us to know that this measure, which a majority of the States and of the People have always deemed expedient as well as just, is now recommended by the additional consideration that it will yield to the indebted States (whom the general depression of business has involved in the general embarrassment) the means, in part at least, of paying the interest upon their debts until they become able to pay the principal, and thus averting the otherwise inevitable bankruptcy of some States—a catastrophe little less to be dreaded and deprecated than the bankruptcy of the Union—and involving indeed the worst consequences which would attend such a disaster. Happy is it for the country that relief can thus be afforded to the debtor States without a violation of any principle, and especially without incurring the odium attached to the idea of an assumption by the General Government of the State debts! Fortunate is it not that, by an act of simple justice, by paying over to the States what already by rights belongs to them, it is in the power of Congress to do so much for the relief of the debtor States! More fortunate still, that the debtor States can thus be aided by the General Government, not only without prejudice to the other States but to their advantage, by placing in the disposal of those State (their proportion of the revenue from lands) funds which they will be able to employ to the greatest advantage in purposes of intellectual or general improvement!

The disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands will place it in the power of Congress to impart to the financial policy of the Government *stability*, that essential element of public prosperity.

That an *augmentation* of the annual revenue is necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government is known to every body. For several years past it has been eked out by supplements of Treasury notes; but that expedient is a miserable financial resort on any other than casual temporary occasions. The amount of Treasury notes at any time outstanding is neither more nor less than so much public debt, in the most troublesome form which it can assume; and the amount of public debt contracted within a given time, in whatever form it exists, is but the measure of the deficiency of the revenue. What the total amount of public debt now is, in the various forms of outstanding Treasury notes, deferred payments to contractors, other public creditors, stocks due to Indian tribes, the fourth instalment due to the States under the act of 1836, &c. we have not the means of accurately stating; but we may, without fear of exaggeration, set it down at forty millions of dollars of debt, all contracted within the last four years.—The deficiency of the revenue, therefore, for the last four years, must have been on an average some ten millions of dollars a year. Allow what you will for the falling-off of the imposts caused by the blighting influence of the policy of the Government cannot be expected to improve, even under brighter auspices, to an adequate amount without some enlargement of the sources of supply. The ordinary expenses of the Government may indeed be reduced by a more economical Administration; the extraordinary expense of the Florida war—extraordinary in every sense—which has been such a drain upon the Treasury, may cease altogether; all this may happen, and yet the aggregate of expenditures of the Government be increased instead of being diminished. For not a doubt is entertained, we presume, in the mind of the present Administration, that large appropriations of money are necessary for extending and strengthening the public defences by land and sea, and that no consideration of false economy ought to be suffered to stand in the way of the accomplishment of this great purpose. Such, we know, was the opinion of the late lamented President, and such we believe to be the opinion of his successor. "I shall shrink from no proper responsibility attached to my station," said Gen. Harrison, two days before his last illness, to a friend with whom he conversed. "I shall recommend to Congress *large appropriations for the public defences*. If they shall not respond to my recommendations, or shall refuse or neglect to provide the ways and means to carry them into effect, with them will rest the responsibility; I shall have done my duty." Believing that this sentiment of the late President reflects the true policy of the Government, and the paramount duty of Congress as well as of the Executive, we have no idea of any reduction of the aggregate amount of the expenditures of the Government. An augmentation of the revenue to some extent is therefore inevitable. Whether that augmentation is to be secured by a resort to direct taxation and excises, or by a modification of the duties upon imports, cannot be long, if for a moment, a question among the Representatives of a People who are free, and who are determined to remain so.

A revision of the duties upon imports, therefore, with a view to revenue, is one of the main objects which require the attention of Congress at the Extra Session. In modifying those duties, let no pretence be given for an anti-tariff clamor by any attempt to force or unduly favor particular arts or products of our own country by high duties or prohibitions. Not that in levying the revenue we would depart from the policy, common to all nations, and not incompatible with the most enlarged notion of free trade, of a discrimination in favor of American industry. But let a just arrangement be made, in which the principle of discrimination in favor of labor may be sufficiently adhered to, and yet a large portion of our imports left sufficiently free for all the purposes of a prosperous commerce.

The third great object which requires the action of Congress at the Extra Session is the condition of *the currency*, and the questions connected with that most urgent and engrossing interest. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, that odious measure so unequivocally condemned by the voice of the People and the experience of the Government, would appear to be a thing of course, about which there can hardly be a diversity of sentiment. Then comes the vexed question, what financial agent shall be employed, in lieu of it, to receive, keep, and pay out the public money? Our own opinion on that subject has been too often expressed not to be known to our readers. Believing that all the difficulties and embarrassments under which the People and Government have painfully labored—including our degraded currency, fluctuating exchanges, and paralyzed commerce and industry—have been the necessary consequence of the unwise policy of the two last Administrations, we are of opinion that the true preventive of these evils is to be found in a restoration of the state of things under which the country was prosperous and happy before the action of the Government itself made them otherwise. In other words, we believe in the expediency, and indeed necessity, of a National Bank, to discharge the double functions of a fiscal agent for the Government and a regulator of the currency for the People. This is the opinion of the Editors of this paper, in repeating which now and here they do not pretend, not being authorized, to represent the views of the Executive.

That a *central fiscal agent*, under whatever form or modification of its details, is necessary and proper, if not indispensable, to the collection of the revenue and the regulation of the exchanges, (an essential element of commerce,) we believe to be the conviction of nearly every intelligent person who has had occasion to examine the subject at all. What form that agent shall assume, what offices it shall perform, by what name it shall be called, where it shall be located, how governed, &c. constitute a mass of considerations, out of which possibly some central agent might be devised, and established, free from the objections of those who have conscientious scruples against establishing a Bank *ex nomine*, and from the objections against Banks as now organized, or at least as now administered, amongst us.

If, owing to the scruples which have heretofore prevailed in some of the South-ern States against a National Banking Institution, it shall be found impracticable to unite a majority of the two Houses in favor of any such Institution, then let those who entertain those scruples bring forward *their* measure; and let that measure be tried. The adoption of any rational system, under which the public revenues can be so managed as to establish some circulating medium of equal value in all parts of the United States (which nothing short of the power of the General Government can effect) will restore tranquility to the public mind, which is preferable to continued agitation under any circumstances.—We doubt, however whether opposition to the establishment of a central fiscal agent will now be found to be the sentiment of a majority of the Representatives of South-ern feelings and interests, whatever it may have been heretofore. There is no school like adversity. More than any other portion of the United States have the people of the Southern States been ground down by the experiments instituted by their late rulers, one after another, as if to try how many such they could bear and live. If, indeed, the signs of the times are to be at all relied upon, great changes of opinion have very recently taken place on this subject in the South; and we should not be very much surprised if, from some States hitherto most opposed to a National Bank, we were to have in the present Congress nearly an unanimous expression of sentiment in its favor.

Of all speculations as to what Congress may or may not do in reference to the currency, perhaps, after all, no more can now be set down as certain than that the Extra Session will not pass away without the establishment of *some* fiscal agency as a substitute for that which exists under the familiar name of the sub-Treasury system.

The measures, in fine, which may be expected to become the subject of deliberation in Congress at the approaching Session, are,

1. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several States.

2. A revision and augmentation of the duties on imports, for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government.

3. The repeal of the sub-Treasury law.

4. The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue and equalizing the currency.

5. A temporary loan, if necessary to supply the immediate necessities of the Treasury.

These measures would at once disperse the clouds that have so long overhung and yet obscure the prospect before us. These measures, taken together, would, we feel entirely confident, suffice not only to restore to the country its wonted vigor, but carry it forward with a firmer step than has ever been taken.

We have said nothing about the existing public debt, which it will be time enough to provide for at the regular annual session of Congress, when its amount will have been better ascertained than it can yet be. Nor have we taken into consideration the question of a uniform System of Bankruptcy, which seems to be within the contemplation of some of our friends as a measure to be agitated at the Extra Session; nor any other question of a general character. Because Congress has been called together with a special view to the revenue and finances; and it seems to be desirable, under every aspect of the case, that the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress should be limited, as far as possible, to the objects for which they have been convened.

The following are the amounts received into the Treasury for proceeds of Sales of Public Lands during the years stated—extracted from the Annual Reports of the state of the Treasury, viz.

In the year 1832	2,623,781
1833	3,967,711
1834	4,857,600
1835	14,757,600
1836	24,897,179
1837	6,776,236
1838	3,081,039

THE TIMES.

"Why are not the times better?" ask the Locofocos. "Did you not promise us better times as soon as Harrison should be elected?" say they.

Well, we promised to reform the Government, to stop the squandering of money, and to restore public prosperity; but we promised no miracles. We addressed men of sense, not fools. The mischiefs which the country suffers were brought on by a series of bad measures, and can no more be repaired in an instant than a patient reduced almost to a skeleton by quackery can be restored to vigorous health and strength in a day. The Van Buren system is yet in full operation so far as the laws are concerned. The Sub Treasury is the law of the land, and must remain so until the meeting of Congress. The Locos denounce the Extra Session as unnecessary; *they wish us to go on with the same experiment which has failed in their hands; with their Sub-Treasury; their hard money vexations of duties; their suspended State Banks; their no currency and no tarif, and no national bank*; and yet hold us responsible for not making the times better. We cannot do much under their system. We must abandon it, and return to the old one under which we formerly prospered. We hope Congress will lose no time in doing this. There can be no sound currency till it is done, and until there is a better currency, business cannot revive but partially.—*Kennebeck Jour.*

Spirit of the Loco Foco Party in North Carolina.—Mr. Henry J. Toole, who was for a short time Editor of the Carolina Standard, and whose somewhat celebrated for his "thundering" up and down "Olympus," in a letter to Mr. Loring says: "I am quite satisfied that there is not sufficient spirit at present in the Republican (i. e. Loco Foco) party of North Carolina to support a political journal on such a footing that I should be willing to conduct it, and that my interests lie in a different direction.

The "spirit" of the Loco Foco party of the whole Union has been completely broken. Bound together by no other bond than the "cohesive" one of plunder, its strength departed with the offices and patronage of the Government.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

A Hoosier Candidate for Congress says he is one of twenty nine sons and two daughters by the same father and mother, all now living; and that if any one can beat him on that score, he will withdraw from the contest. His name, as might be expected, is Smith.

Fatal Occurrence.—The Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 20th ult. says:—"We regret to state that Gen. Leigh Reid, of this place, was shot in the street on Monday morning last, by Mr. Willis Alson. He expired in about 14 hours afterwards. We forbear making any comments, as the affair will undergo a legal investigation. Two other persons were (accidentally, we presume,) wounded, one severely, though we trust not mortally."

When you indulge in hard thoughts, or harsh expressions against your neighbor, think of your own failings and be merciful.

Presentation of the Tippecanoe Flag.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, May, 1, 1841.

In May last, on the Tippecanoe battle-ground, in presence of some thirty-thousand people, I was intrusted by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field with the flag that was in the midst and thickest of the strife, which I was commanded to take to this commercial metropolis, to be displayed here, before our fellow-citizens, as a living *speaking* emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone. When the political contest was over, (in which his courage had been questioned,) and the people had seated him as President in the White House at Washington, I was also to bear it there, and, in the name of his fellow soldiers, request him to deposite it among the honored trophies of the Republic. I promised on that ground to execute this commission, and with so earnest conviction of coming success—that the forty-two pounder of the Empire State should herald its arrival there; but, in the midst of scenes so eventful as those of March, I put off the duty, in the hope of a more quiet day, when, now, alas! there is *the quiet of the grave!*

I see, therefore, no way so proper to obey the orders of the brave men of Tippecanoe as to lay this flag before you, the successor, for whom were the dying injunctions of their illustrious Chief, and upon whom his office, and, I trust, his spirit has fallen, with the request that you will carry out the wish of his compatriots in arms by depositing it among the trophies of the Republic. I beg you, in their name, most tenderly to cherish it. Other flags of our country men have, no doubt, been as gallantly defended, and were as glorious on land or sea; but, while they may have won but a single ship, or a single field, this has the high honor of winning whole States, of conquering empires, indeed. An old Eeagle like this, borne by the pioneers of the wilderness, that has added to the reign of the cross the reign of liberty and law, becomes a holy emblem, with its le has signs riners upon it, crying out as from the spirit of the past to the future, and which, as the country becomes older and greater, becomes to all posterity holier and dearer.

I have the honor to be yours, respectfully.

JAMES BROOKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY,

TO JAMES BROOKS, ESQ.

Washington, May 4, 1841.

"The flag which was in the midst and thickest of the strife," and was committed to your care on the Tippecanoe battle-ground by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field, and which they commanded you to bear to this metropolis as a speaking emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone, has been delivered over to my hands, and will be placed by me among the honored trophies of the Republic. The account which was given me some years ago, by the gallant Ensign now no more, who upheld that banner amid the perils of the fight, and prepared me to expect to see it as it is, gashed by the tomahawk or rent by balls. That Ensign alone, of all the officers, with but twenty men of the gallant company over which, when the sun went down, that flag so proudly waved, survived to tell in the morning of the hazards of that terrible night. From that brave soldier, who afterwards held high places in the hearts of the people of Indiana, I learned properly to appreciate the fearless bearing and noble conduct of the patriotic citizen who has so recently exchanged this earthly tabernacle of clay for one that endureth forever.—Death is the common heritage of all mankind; but so to live as that the darkness of the grave shall not obscure our names, and that they be placed in close association with the names of the great and good who have gone before and who are to come after us, makes death itself a consummation rather to be wished than feared, and throws a light of glory over the grave. Such, now, is the condition of "the old commander" into whose hands, when you received this flag, you so joyously anticipated its delivery. His deeds are now "enrolled in the Capitol," and this banner shall be preserved as a memorial of a battle well fought, and of a victory most nobly won.

I pray you, sir, to accept assurances of my great respect. JOHN TYLER.

The bearer of the flag at the battle of Tippecanoe, alluded to in the above reply of the President, some of our readers may not recollect, was Reuben Tipton, a Tennessee an by birth, who started from home with only his axe for a patrimony, and who subsequently became a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and one of the most distinguished men in Indiana. Of him the anecdote is narrated, we have seen in the public journals where Gen. Harrison is represented as riding up in the heat of the battle, inquiring of the young Tipton, "Where is your captain?" "Dead! sir." "Your lieutenant?" "Dead! sir." "Your ensign?" "He stands before you!" where Tipton then stood, holding and defending this very flag, but so covered with dirt and so besmeared with blood that Gen. Harrison scarcely knew him. "Hold on," said Harrison, "for a moment longer; I will reinforce you;" and he rode off and led up there the company of Capt. Robb; by which time, or soon after, of the seventy-five men under Capt. Spencer, there were only ten or twelve left not killed or wounded; in this company was this flag.

"An amusing account of the ceremonies which attend the opening of a king of Mascouteps, shows what a national concern may be the cause of dissention. Those who are near his person when this happens, salute him in so loud a tone that persons in the counchamber hear it, and join in the acclamation; in the adjoining apartments they do the same, till the noise reaches the street, and becomes propagated through the city; so that at each course of his majesty, results a most horrid cry from the exhalation of many thousands of his subjects."

	Whig.	*Locofoco Democrats voted for Van Buren also.*	
Col. Preston.	1	Maine,	1
		Connecticut,	1
	1	Pennsylvania,	2
		New York,	1
		Ohio,	2
		Georgia,	1
		Louisiana,	1
		Mississippi,	1
		Tennessee,	2
			12

"One to twelve, at least; though it is doubtful whether two others should not be added to the Van Buren side, from Indiana and Michigan. But, taken as it is given, one to twelve, and say what justice there is in the outcry and onslaught upon Col. Preston, on the part of those who manifest justify, and glory in the unanimous conduct of democratic gentlemen who hold on and hold out against their constituents. Would they have Col. Preston resign, and put them? Apply the same rule to both sides, and where would that Van Buren party in the Senate be? And what a miserable handful! How many votes against a bank? Sixteen at the outside; supposing both the Virginia Senators to vote against it, and Arkansas also."

Real Republicanism.—Many of the Washington Letter writers say, that President Tyler is determined to set an example of Republican simplicity of manners and mode of life, in the Executive mansion.—The household matters are to be regulated with unusual attention to economy and plainness. All the Foreign servants, and especially all the French Cooks, have been discharged, and the President invites his friends to a plain Virginia dinner—beans and greens, &c. No new estimates are to be sent to the House of Representatives for "gorgeous palace furniture," "gilt spoons," and other abominations, the exposure of which in Mr. Ogle's Speech helped to overthrow the late Administration. Good.

Progress of Newspapers.—In the State of Michigan, 18 years ago, there was but one newspaper. Now, there are 35, two of which are published daily. In 1830 the number of newspapers in the United States was stated as follows:

New England States,	267
Middle,	579
Southern,	294
Western,	488

A new precedent in Legal Rules.—A lawyer lately undertook to row a flat-boat at New Orleans, by ordering her in the night season, when the boatmen caught him, greased deliciously, and ordered him promptly to take his choice—to have his throat instantly, or permit them to do it. He preferred the former, and after contemplating his razor-knife for the purpose, proceeded at once to operate. Having drawn his throat a pretty good scratch, the boatmen interfered and prevented any further progress. He was taken to a surgeon, and soon "doing well" when last heard from.

Mr. Crawford and a U. S. Bank.

From the Newbern Spectator.

The extra session is just at hand, and it must be allowed on all hands that the deliberations of Congress have never been fraught with more momentous consequences than at present. At no period of our history, considering our relative position with other nations, have we been placed more in an attitude of national weakness. A deficient revenue—bankrupt treasury—disordered currency,—the army and navy both in a state of comparative inefficiency, and our fortifications utterly neglected; for Mr. Poinsett, in his last report, declared that we had no fortified place from Passamaquoddy bay to the Sabine river, that could resist any thing like a regular and scientific assault. Such being the sad and dangerous posture of affairs, we ask, is it not a patriotic and wise duty to give those who have taken the affairs of the nation in hand a dispassionate and fair trial? We possess all the elements of national greatness, prosperity and strength; but it will require able and patriotic statesmen to develope our resources. We want wise legislation, and a wise political economy.—The time of Congress must no longer be consumed by party charges and recriminations, and long-winded speeches on abolition, or any other extraneous topic—the session must be emphatically a business session. One of the measures of prominent interest which will no doubt occupy the attention of Congress, will be the reform of the currency. That the evil as regards it is a crying one, is admitted on all hands: the only difference is about the remedy. Excessive and uncontrolled paper issues by banks in this country has become a notorious evil, and calls loudly for correction. The Sub-treasury will undoubtedly be repealed, in obedience to the voice of the people on that subject, and will hereafter only be remembered as the last measure of a party who had no other left upon which to retreat. A National Bank will, in all probability, be discussed, as one of the means of restoring a sound currency and facilitating the fiscal operations of the government—and in reference to this institution, witness the following letter of William B. Crawford, written after a mature experience not only of the *expediency*, but absolute *necessity* of an institution of this description. Be it remembered, too, that this enlightened statesman was the favored candidate of the strictest sect of the state right republicans, in the contest of eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and especially of that Virginia party to whom Mr. Van Buren's opposition to a bank was ample atonement for all other heresies, and who have since proclaimed even a quinting towards such an institution as the great unpardonable sin.

WOODLAWN, Dec., 1831.

Dear Sir—Your friendly letter on the subject of the United States Bank, has been received by due course of mail. The opinion which I formed of a Bank of the United States, while I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without any preconceived opinions. That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate, in the year 1811. Since that time, I have had no occasion of reviewing the question. My opinion remains unaltered.

I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of the Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinion may be, can preside over the Treasury a year, without being deeply interested with the expediency of the United States Bank in conducting the finances of the Union.

The provision in the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank Bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute the revenue should be excluded by that provision.

The opponents of the constitutionality of the Bank place great stress upon the word "necessary" contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such, that without which the power could not be carried into effect.—Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible. It does seem to me, that the word "necessary and proper" cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the Bank can be pronounced only upon that construction.

It does appear to me that the framers of our Constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry a power into effect, because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, include the power to pass all laws which are necessary, and proper to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

I have seen a complete developement of the President's plan of a bank. It is possible that by his plan, the transmission of the revenue may be effected, but the safety of the public deposites cannot be effected by the President's plan. The advantage of this security to the public is incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished, unless it can be substantially proved that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional.

This, I think, cannot be satisfactorily shown. My speeches are recorded, and can be republished if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give to the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it now, if I had the means of investigating the subject, which I have not.

I am, sir, your friend, &c.

(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.

C. J. INGERSOLL, Esq.

Charlotte:

Thursday, May 27, 1841.

We are authorized to announce B. OATES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, April, 1841.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, jun., as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

April 8, 1841.

We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

April 20, 1841.

ELECTION THE 5TH OF AUGUST.

THE PEOPLE ARE COMING!

The results of the elections in the various States come slowly to hand, but they are as cheering as the most sanguine heart could wish. The result in three adjoining Southern States is truly gratifying: Maryland stands redeemed from the deadly rule of the "destructives." We have in this State a clear gain of three members to Congress: Virginia has two, and the "Old North State" has a neat change of three in favor of her cherished principles. In these three States the Whig gain is 8 members to Congress, which is equal to 10, as they take 8 from the Locos and add 8 to our strength.

In Tennessee so far as heard from there is no change.

The following are the members elect from North-Carolina:

First District,	-	*Kenneth Rayner.*
Second do.	-	*J. R. J. Daniel.*
Third do.	-	*Edward Stanly.*
Fourth do.	-	*Wm. H. Washington.*
Fifth do.	-	*James J. McKay.*
Sixth do.	-	*Archibald Arrington.*
Seventh do.	-	*Edmund Deberry.*
Eighth do.	-	*Romulus M. Saunders.*
Ninth do.	-	*Augustine H. Shepperd.*
Tenth do.	-	*Abraham Rencher.*
Eleventh do.	-	*Green W. Caldwell.*
Twelfth do.	-	*Lewis Williams.*
Thirteenth do.	-	*James Graham.*

Those marked thus * are new members.

The *italicised* names are Whigs.

"APOSTATES."

"Wheel about and turn about
And do just so;
Wheel about and turn about
And jump Jim Crow."

From the *Jeffersonian* of the 25th inst. we copy the following tirade against some distinguished men and the Bank, written in the true and genuine Loco Foco language and style. Oh! shame where is thy blush! Little does it become this *Joint Stock agent* to prate about "apostates" and "*having sold their principles and joined the Federalists.*" The position which he now occupies contrasted with that he maintained while Editor of the *Western Carolinian* should induce him to be a little cautious in his choice of terms, or the good citizens of this region may place the "saddle upon the other horse."

NATIONAL BANK.

We regard it as one of the surest signs of impending danger to the country and the Constitution, that many distinguished politicians and leading presses of the State Rights Party in the South are engaged in putting forth palliatives to prepare the public mind for their desertion to the ranks of the Bank men. These politicians and presses declare even *yet*, that they believe a National Bank to be *unconstitutional*; still they prate about the distresses of the country, the worthlessness of the currency, and wind up with a sermon upon "*expediency*," and a declaration that they will be satisfied with whatever *Congress* may see proper to do in the premises.

The course of such politicians and presses is beneath contempt. Having sold their principles and joined the Federalists that they may be permitted to share a portion of the "spoils of victory," they yet strive to "serve the devil" under the cloak of State Rights, that they may the more surely and fatally injure their old friends and bring discredit on the glorious doctrines they once professed. Conspicuous among these apostates, stands Mr. Senator *Preston* of South Carolina, and the *Richmond Whig* and the *Georgia Journal*. Mr. P. and these presses, in 1832, were among the foremost in the Nullification ranks, and ably maintained the *right* and the *duty* of the South to resist the odious Tariff which Congress had "seen proper" to levy upon us. They were *then* for resisting at the threshold every measure having the least bearing towards an infraction of the Constitution—they would tolerate the use by Congress of *no power not clearly* and *distinctly* granted by the Constitution; —but a wonderful change has lately "come over the spirit of their dream."

In 1835, while Editor of the *Western Carolinian*, he published the following which it seems was caused by a circular addressed to citizens of Mississippi. Then it appears that "the *ignorance* and *prejudices* of another portion are addressed by *disgusting* and *contemptible slang* about the *Bank* and *Aristocracy* and by *incendiary appeals* to the hostility of the poor against the rich." Yet in the face of these declarations this same individual wheels about and now uses the same "*disgusting* and *contemptible slang*" about the same thing. Truly, the "coats of such politicians is beneath contempt."

VAN BUREN TACTICS.

Citizens of Mississippi! if any considerable portion of her citizens are to be duped into the support of Martin Van Buren by such vile appeals to their ignorance and prejudices as are contained in the following circular. From the manuscript note on the margin of the circular which has fallen under our inspection, it appears that 50,000 copies of it are in circulation. Can it be possible that there is a tithe of this number of voters in Mississippi, who would not spurn with indignation an address so abounding in such servile, anti-republican sentiments, so fraught with the most slavish man-worship? We republish this circular not because it has any importance for the citizens of North Carolina, but as a specimen of one sort of argument employed by the Van Buren Party. To that portion of that Party so aptly denominated the Office-holders and Office-seekers are held up the "spoils of office." In the circular, the *ignorance and prejudices* of another portion are addressed by *disgusting* and *contemptible slang* about the *Bank* and *Aristocracy*, and by *incendiary* appeals to the hostility of the poor against the rich.

But seriously, should this Joint Stock manager continue his attacks upon Col. Preston, the Richmond Whig and Georgia Journal, they must inevitably sink *beneath* his powerful energies and *disinterested* devotion to principles which he has so *firmly* and *unwaveringly* maintained and expiring leave a void, a dreary void, in the political plenum of our country.

DARK AND DEADLY.

We invite the attention of every friend of his country, whether Whig or Democrat, to the dangerous, destructive and demoralizing principles openly avowed by the Editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*.—This paper has been one of the most influential Journals under the control of the two preceding administrations. Several years ago the doctrines here put forth were broached in Pennsylvania; but the indignation of every honest and patriotic individual soon hushed them into silence. But now, shining beneath an ignominious defeat, Thos. Ritchie steps before the world and avows sentiments, subversive of all the privileges and principles of freemen. Admit the principles declared and where stands the sacred doctrine of contracts, respected and regarded throughout the civilized world? What stability have we in any institution? If the Legislature can revoke a Bank Charter solemnly entered into, why may it not declare any contract void? If the faith and credit of the country be pledged for the payment of debts contracted by it, what will prevent the future cancelling of the debt, by simply declaring that one Legislature has no right to legislate for another, and thereby declaring the contract illegal and *unconstitutional*? Really it appears that the party organs have become perfectly reckless, and in their desperation, they would destroy like the madman, every thing held sacred by the people and useful to the country, to ruin those who have ousted them from their strong holds of power, profligacy and corruption.

"Can this *charter* given to incorporated monopolists be considered sacred by those, who regard it as a violation of the great charter of our rights and liberties? What right have the servants of the people to prostrate the very authority under which they are appointed? What right have representatives, elected but for two years, to bind the people for thirty-five, or for fifty, or for one hundred years, perhaps if they please; and to acts which are contradictory to the very powers under which they profess to act?—Virginia will have a right, if she pleases, to take every constitutional method to repeal the law, thus forced upon her—thus sacrificing the charter of the land—thus centralizing a great and controlling money King in the Northern States—thus subjecting the markets, the property, the whole business of the country, to a Board of Northern Governors, appointed, not by the People, but a parcel of greedy and arrogant Stock-holders. If a biennial House of Representatives, and a Chief Magistrate, not of the People's choice, but the President of Circumstances, should please to bind us to the English Bankers, are we therefore bound to bow to the Barings and Bankers of London? to English capitalist, who may take the stock, if they are now disposed to risk their funds in such an institution—and covering stock under convenient names, and American Proxies may dictate the officers of the Bank, and control all its operations. Will Mr. Tyler bend the proud necks of a free People to such humiliating bondage—and can he expect that Virginia will acquiesce for fifty years perhaps, in the hasty legislation of an extra session of Congress, suddenly called together—the elections in several of the States, turned out of their usual channels, and forced upon the people at inconvenient seasons, when the subject has not been duly considered, when the candidates have not been duly organized, and when the voters themselves are thinly attending the polls? Should such a law pass, it will then become the State Rights' Representatives of Virginia, and the other States, to enter their Protest on the Journals, against the charter, (if charter it may be called, which is utterly unwarranted by the great charter of the Constitution, and in vain was asked for in the Federal Convention, and peremptorily refused.) They may in this Protest declare their determination to repeal the law at the earliest possible moment, and in the meantime act consistent with the great fundamental principles that are applicable to such a case.—This warning would serve as fair notice to those who took the stock; and who could fairly not complain of the consequences."

TRIAL OF McLEOD.

This important trial commenced before the Supreme Court on the 17th inst. The Attorney General of the State of New York, and the District Attorney of Niagara were present. Mr. McLeod at the opening of the trial made an affidavit, sustained by letters from the various authorities of Canada, to Mr. Fox the British Minister.—In the affidavit submitted to the Court, he states that he took no part in the expedition against the Caroline, or in the murder of Durfee the person on the vessel; Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for the prisoner, made a motion that the prisoner be forthwith discharged from arrest. The Court decided that the discharge involved the merits of the case, and that it would be necessary to enter into a complete examination of the testimony. Whereupon the Court adjourned until next day at ten o'clock.

PICNIC PARTY.

On the bright and beautiful morning of the 20th, a party of ladies and gentlemen betook themselves, "o'er verdant hill and flow'ry dale," to the cool banks of Mr. Bissell's pond, where, beneath the shady grove fanned by the soft and light breeze of spring, hooks, lines, poles, &c. were brought into requisition, by the blooming fair, to the no small danger of roach and trout. Such an array of bright eyes, smiling faces and beauteous forms, quite dazzled and fascinated the "scaly wanderers of the liquid flood."

"And soon, the baited hook
Suspecting nought they took;
Then dangling high in air they hung,
While, "oh! poor things!" on every tongue,
All drops as soft and sweet was nothing,
That they forgot their pain—and died!"

After becoming satisfied with piscatorial sport and amusement, all assembled beneath the shade and partook of a sumptuous and regal repast, furnished by the ever kind and provident ladies. The gentlemen laughed and the ladies smiled; pleasure presided, wit and vivacity sparkled, and song and sentiment threw around the assembly of beauty and youth, a charm so fairy-like, that the halcyon scenes of romance seemed passing before us.

Cupid, as usual, was busy amid the gay and joyous scene of festivity, and scattered his darts about in profusion, to the great danger of the unprotected hearts of the gentlemen—even we, who had the temerity to imagine that our breast was impenetrable, received three or four that rankle near our heart; dear do we pay for our presumption! alas! beigho!

As the shades of evening advanced, the party returned to the village, pleased and satisfied with their pleasant excursion.

The Steamship President.—A Mr. Howell, of Cumberland, Maryland, whose father was a passenger on board the President, received by the Britannia, a letter from a relative who resides in Southampton, England, dated April 19th, stating that the President had arrived at Madeira: that Mrs. Power, the wife of Tyrone Power, had just received by Express, information to that effect. This is the most hopeful account yet received.—*Fay. Ob.*

LOOK OUT RATS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Hon. George Poindexter (late U. S. Senator) of Miss. Alfred Kelley, Esq. of Ohio, and Hon. David Russell, late M. C. from N. York, Commissioners to proceed to New York and investigate the management of the Custom-House under Jesse Hoyt, with especial reference to the fraudulent passing of goods and the *stealing* of goods from the Public Stores! The 'rats that eat the malt' will now be exposed to the gaze of an indignant public.—*Ral. Reg.*

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

Charles Hudson has been elected to Congress from the Worcester District, Massachusetts, (lately represented by Levi Lincoln,) by a majority of from six hundred to eight hundred votes over his Locofoco opponent.

John Greig, a sterling Whig, has been elected in New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Granger, appointed Post-Master General.

DEATH OF MR. OGLE.

Hon. Charles Ogle, the distinguished Member of Congress from Somerset County, Pa. died at his residence on Monday last. He was yet in the prime of life, and his premature decease will be deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends.—Pennsylvania will feel his loss.

Mr. Rives in Favor of a National Bank.—The Richmond Star says: "It is stated, and we believe upon good authority, that Wm. C. Rives has declared in favor of a National Bank. We hope he has; for a large portion of those who were once most furious against such a bank, have now discovered that it is impossible for the business of the country to flourish without one, and when a man finds himself in error, we like to see him come out honestly and say so."

By a late decision of the Superior Court for Oglethorpe county, (Geo.) the testimony of several witnesses was declared to be inadmissable on the ground that they were Universalists, and supposed not to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Sufficient returns have reached us to place it beyond a doubt that Maryland will be represented in the next Congress by Six Whig and *Two* Opposition members—giving a clear *Whig gain of three members*.

First District.—In this District, comprising the three lower counties of the Eastern shore, there were *two* Whig candidates. There was no Opposition candidate, and of course the district will be represented by a Whig.

Second District.—This comprises the remaining five Eastern Shore counties.—There was no opposition to the Hon. A. Pearce, the Whig candidate, who is, course, elected.

Third District.—There was no Whig candidate, and the contest was between Messrs. J. W. Williams and J. C. Orrick. The district embraces Harford and Baltimore counties and part of Carroll. Mr. Williams is elected.

Fourth District.—The returns show that the election of Messrs. Kennedy and Randall, the Whig candidates, is certain; but until the returns from all the election districts in Anne Arundel are received, the precise Whig majority cannot be stated.

Fifth District.—Wm. Cost Johnson is re-elected by a very large majority. The other Whig candidate was Colonel A. Rummell.

Sixth District.—In this district John Thompson Mason (Opposition) is elected over Mr. Lynch, (Whig).

Seventh District.—The regular Whig candidate, Augustus A. Sellers, is elected without opposition to succeed Mr. Jenifer, who declined a re-election.—*Nat. Intel.*

TENNESSEE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In the first district of this State, Thomas D. Arnold (Whig) is elected, without opposition.

In the second district, Abraham McClellan (Opposition) is re-elected by a majority of about 400 votes. His majority at his last election was 2,000 votes; and the Van Buren majority in the district at the late Presidential election was 600 votes.

In the third district, Joseph L. Williams (Whig) is re-elected, without opposition.

In the seventh district, (lately represented by Mr. Bell,) Robert L. Caruthers (Whig) is chosen by a large majority over his opponent.

We have no returns from any other districts in the State than the above.—*Ib.*

MAIL CONTRACTS.

There seems every reason to believe that Mr. Granger has been enabled to make very large reductions in the cost of Mail Transportation in his new contracts. The Canton (St. Lawrence Co.) Democrat states that the route from Ogdensburg to Plattsburg (120 miles) has been taken for the ensuing four years at $3,000 per annum less, and that from Ogdensburg to Chateaugueay Corners at $1,500 less than the old contract—a clear saving on these two minor routes of $4,500 per annum, or $18,000 in the four years ensuing.

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

We learn that information has been received from the Commanding General in Florida, under date of the 7th instant, that a shipment has been made from Tampa Bay for Arkansas of about two hundred Indians, of whom fifty are warriors, being all that had been collected at that place during the last few months, and making the total number removed during the year, by peaceable means, about four hundred and twenty, of whom about one hundred and twenty are warriors. Negotiations for the emigration of the remainder were still in progress, not without some hope of success, with all but *Sam Jones* and his followers, who still remained impracticable.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

REVOLUTION IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

By the way of Panama advices have been received to the 18th of February. An outline of the news is contained in the annexed letter:

CALLAO, FEBRUARY 18.

Since my last of the 5th ult. the anticipated political convulsion in Peru and Bolivia has taken place.

Col. Vivanco has been proclaimed Supreme Chief in the department of Cuzco, Arequipa, Puno, and Moquegua; and notwithstanding Gen. San Roman, who was placed in command of the former by Vivanco, has declared against him with about one thousand men, yet he appears to be rapidly gaining ground, as the whole community is decidedly against the government of Gamarra, who has degraded the country to such an extent as to place it in the class of a Chilian colony, sustained by Chilian influence and subject to Chilian control.

On the 21st ult. a general rising took place in Bolivia, headed by Generals Lara and Iregowen, who have proclaimed General Santa Cruz Supreme Protector. This officer was expected at Guayaquil about the 15th or 20th ult., where he was told to hold himself in readiness to embark for Peru with a small force on the first favorable opportunity; and as such an opportunity is now offered, we are momentarily expecting him in Peru. On his arrival the downfall of this degraded government is inevitable. In fact, nothing prevents its immediate overthrow but the want of some officer of rank and influence under whom all parties would unite.

In the list of "*Removals*," published by the Globe, it is probable there are many inaccuracies. The Intelligencer has already adverted to one, Mr. Ash of Philadelphia, who instead of being removed, *re-*[illegible] being a *defaulter*. No wonder the *sympathies* are excited for him! [illegible]ow of one case, in which the person said to be removed died more than 12 months ago—we refer to Samuel H. Duval, Esq., the late Marshal of Florida.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Good Management.—The Newark Advertiser says that fifteen years ago a farm in Western New York of 400 acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for $4,000. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry that the owner was last year offered for it $40,000. He refused the offer upon the ground that it had actually netted him the interest of $60,000.

It is a common fault never to be satisfied with our fortune, nor dissatisfied with our understanding.

ONE OUT OF MANY.

At Macon, in Georgia, a Postmaster of unexceptionable character was waited on by a *Loco Foco* committee, and *required* him to go to a public meeting and otherwise take part in influencing elections. He remonstrated in vain that it was against his habits and sense of propriety. Nothing could save him from the axe. A committee was despatched to Washington to communicate the behests of "*the party!*" and, accordingly Mr. Tyner was forced to walk the plank. Off with his head, demanded the committee—off with his head, echoed the Postmaster General. Well! the tables have been turned, and Mr. Tyner, whose only fault was not bringing "the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections" has been rewarded. That's all! but how will the case be characterised in the Loco Foco papers? [illegible] *the gull-*[illegible] *of innocent* [illegible] *retrospect.*—Oh, no! the [illegible] people believe it to be [illegible] original case of unprovoked cruelty—not remembering that the appreciation of such [illegible] when the most fit, as well the [illegible] *made of falsehood*, [illegible] the public may be assured, is the character of ninety-nine out of an hundred of the grants that are resounding through the land. Mr. Granger seems to have no advantage over his colleague—*by is more abused.* And what man ever rose [illegible]uccess in a Republic without being [illegible]ursued and barked at by "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart?"—*Madisonian.*

We learn from Col. Todd, that, on his way to his residence in this county last week, he, impressed [illegible]sance of a sacred duty, called upon the venerable widow of our lamented deceased President. Whilst there, he was invited by that [illegible]y to a consultation with [illegible] and her [illegible] remaining son, [illegible] the private depository [illegible] of the remains of her distinguished and [illegible] husband—the Great and Good President. It was determined, at this consultation, to remove the remains immediately to North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and elevated natural mound, where the monument may be seen for several miles up and down the Ohio river. * * * * Here, the traveller of distant ages will be refreshed by a visit to the tomb of the Warrior, who was never defeated; of the Patriot, who died poor; and of the Statesman, who, from the proud height of President, "fell, like a star struck from its sphere, covered with glory and renown."—*Shelby Nws.*

Murderers Caught.—Three of the negroes concerned in the dreadful robbery and arson at St. Louis have been already arrested and taken to that City, where they are now in prison awaiting their examination, viz: Brown, taken at Cincinnati; Watriek, taken on the steamboat Omega, near Arrow Rock, while on his way to New Orleans; and Swartz, taken at Cairo, when about starting for New Orleans.—Madison, the greatest villain of them all, and the one who struck down poor Baker, and finished Weaver after he had been knocked down by Brown, has been frequently seen in New Orleans by persons knowing him, since the murder. Officers were, immediately after the murder, despatched for him, and he is also, we presume, ere this, in St. Louis.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

It is gratifying to see the great change which has taken place, and is taking place in public opinion, with regard to a National Bank. Men who have heretofore opposed it, sick with the ruinous experiments we have submitted to for so many years, are ready to support it now, anxious to see again the harmony and prosperity in the commercial and money world which we once enjoyed under a National Bank, and which they now clearly see can, in no way, be secured but by the establishment of such an institution. The arguments which its original advocates adduced to prove it constitutional, are now approved by men who never before admitted their force, and from Maine to Georgia new converts are daily declaring that they believe a National Bank essential to carry out the powers delegated under the constitution. We feel satisfied that this revolution in popular sentiment—a revolution which is the inevitable consequence of the events of a few years past—will ensure in a few months the incorporation of a National Bank, and that a calm will follow—things once more flow in their natural channel—and our country resume the quiet and even tenor of its prosperity.—*Richmond Comp.*

We learn that Wm. C. Lord, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the Port of Wilmington, in this State, in place of Mr. Marsteller, removed.—*Fay. Obs.*

MARRIED

In this county, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Angus Johnson, Mr. CHARLES WILSON, of Charlotte, to Miss MATILDA McCOMBS, daughter of the late William McCombs.

INFORMATION WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. *Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. *Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. *Pitts* carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner*'s wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

POETRY.

From the Metropolitan.

THE SIGH.

Gentle sigh, the breath of lovers,
Vapour of a secret fire,
Which by thee itself discovers,
Yet yet daring to aspire;
Sweetest voice of whispered anguish,
Harmony's softest part,
Striking, whilst thou seem'st to languish,
Full upon the tender heart.

Softest messenger of passion,
Stealing through a crowd of pain,
That constrain'd
Wing'd
Tell her
Tongue
Oh! sigh
Faithless will
Softly
Die upon

LET NOT A

Let not a tear these
Nor a sigh
Trouble
While
Drop in our
The grief
Nor parting
Lest sorrow

To
Swift as the long
Their
The

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOUCH.

Man is still exposed to those who boldly dare,
Shall triumph o'er the shock of cold despair."

Riding the other day in a stage coach, along with an Irish gentleman, we became quite sociable, and he gave me this account of his life:—

'When twenty years of age, I was at school, learning surveying and navigation. 'And do you mean to travel?' said my mother. 'What think you of America,' said I; for we were then in Dungannon, county of Tyrone, Ireland. 'America,' replied he, 'is a growing country—go John, and believe yourself as becomes a true Irishman, and you may eat white bread in your old age, and drink good sherry.' At a little more than 21, I sailed from Cork in the good ship Queen Dido, and landed in 37 days at New Castle. I hied me up to the city in a trice, and wandered through the city a stranger for two days, when on the third, who should I happen to meet but Ned McClosky, an old Lowns-man. 'By gracious!' said he, 'if this is'nt our old friend John Varnham!'—When did you come? In what ship, honey? How were all at home? Why your cheek looks red as a potatoe, man. You'll grow white in this country; but (running on without waiting for an answer,) what's your motto?' 'What's my motto?' inquired I, 'what's that?' 'A short bit of a sentence to direct you in life—you'll have to take one. 'See,' continued he, touching a flask of whiskey which he carried 'A short life and a merry one, that's my motto.—Good by John, 'I'll see you again,' and away he flew, half seas over, bound for a short life, me thought, whether for a merry or a sad one, was a matter of doubt.

'Going up Chestnut street—thinks I does every man take a motto on setting out in life? What shall I choose? A motto?'—Let me see—when upon an inner door I saw in large letters—PUSH. 'That shall be my motto,' said I; and up the impulse of the moment my right hand was on the door, my foot over the threshold, I found myself in the middle of an office of some sort. After pausing a moment, a gentleman stepped up and inquired my business. 'To tell the honest truth,' said I 'none special with any mortal man in particular; but I am an Irish lad, a perfect stranger, just come to America to seek my fortune.' 'Have you money?' said the gentleman.—'Nothing but five guineas, the gift of my angel mother,' said I; 'common learning, Irish honor, and a heart to be grateful to any one who will put me in a way to be useful.' 'Why,' said the man, smiling, I like your frankness, and will venture to trust something to that face. You can write? very well, then copy that paper.'—I did so; and found myself in a snug berth, with plenty to do for an industrious man, plenty to eat and drink for a temperate man, and satisfactory compensation for a reasonable man.

My employer was a scrivener, and sometimes dealt in the purchase of real estate on speculation. Hearing him deliberating one day, doubtfully about a purchase, 'Push,' whispered my good genius. 'It cannot fail, sir,' said I; 'and if I might be permitted, I would gladly take half the bargain.' 'On your luck and judgment, John, we'll venture.' We bought the property, aided by a loan and in ninety days realized a thousand pounds. I was 22; the bloom of my cheeks had the freshness of youth and health; a pit or two of the small pox did not mar my good looks—my hair twisted about my forehead in clusters of curls, which, though I seemed careless about them, were matters of some little vanity, and I did not like to part with them; my skin under my sleeves was white as snow; and except that I was a little bow kneed, you would not find a properer person in a summers day.' 'Did you ever know an Irishman that had not a warm heart towards the ladies?' 'Not often,' said I. 'My good fortune,' continued he, in several bargains began to be rumored around; and as I went constantly to church with my master, several damsels looked kindly on me. One morning especially, by the daughter of a wealthy merchant over the way, and her brow it seemed to me relaxed from the peddish severity of an heiress, when her eye met mine. 'Push,' said my good genius. 'And blessings on you, my sweet damsel,' said I, half whispering as I took an opportunity to pass by her side, half a square on her way home from meeting one afternoon. 'And church is doubly pleasant when you and the like of you attend morning and evening, so of late in saying so, I hope, my charming lady.' 'Me, sir,' replied she, by not very unwillingly or ungerily. 'Push,' said my good genius, for my heart faltered a little.—'Who else but your bonny self Miss,' continued I, for that sparkling eye and tell tale lip says that it is some mother's daughter who has a kind heart and gentle affection, and——' 'I'm Mr. Varnham,' said she 'if it means she knew my name. 'I am sorry if there is any thing in my countenance or demeanor to warrant a gentleman, who is almost a stranger to address me in such a manner, in such a place. No young woman should listen to that sort of address, certainly without her mother's leave.' And me thought she had lingered instead of quickening her pace, to hear if I had any thing to reply. 'Push,' said my good genius. 'In Ireland, dearest,' said I, 'our fathers often make love going home from church, and if you would give me leave to ask your mother's approbation.—Here I stammered in spite of my motto.—'O,' as to that, said the smiling girl, 'you may ask my mother whatever you please.'

The same evening, returning from bathing in the Delaware, for the day had been sultry, a sudden hustle and cry of distress arrested my attention, in, at that hour, an unfrequented place. The cry of a fellow man in trouble is always, you know, a command to 'Push.' My cane was my shillelah; one villain reeled in an instant with a broken head, and the other, though before my——, sunk beneath an arm that was nerved by humanity and duty. Assistance soon gathered, and on placing my prisoner in the hands of an officer, who should lie bleeding before me but the honorable father of——' 'Hab your sweetheart, the pretty damsel you hid half courted coming from meeting?' 'The very same, I took her home, where he introduced me as the saviour of his life from robbers and murderers. In less time than a ship could sail to Cork and home again, I was junior partner in the wholesale store, and the loveliest girl that has lived for a thousand years, blessed me with her heart and hand.—Thank God I have been prosperous in my basket and store. Our children are a blessing to us, as I hope they will be an honor to their country, and we have enough for them and ourselves and somewhat for the poor.'

The stars that guide the wanderer right,
Are virtue fair and honor bright,
Be temperate, steady, just and kind,
Then Push, and fortune you shall find.

So far, as the story is a long one, I pray you, Messrs. Printers, to remember, it is an Irishman's story. So far as I have any thing to say, I preserve the character of yours to serve,

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

We find in the Cincinnati Times an account of a female who has within a few years seen many vicissitudes of fortune.—She is now an applicant before the Ohio Legislature for a divorce, and resides in Newark, Ohio. She is a native of Lockport, New York. She was married in 1829, to a man by the name of Herrick, with whom she lived about three years, when by dissipation and idleness on his part, they were reduced to want and the husband was obliged to leave his home to seek employment. He went to Cincinnati, where he remained some time, and then took it into his head to go to Texas. Herrick wrote to his wife at Lockport, requesting her to remove to Cincinnati, that she might be nearer to him when he was in Texas, and she left Lockport for Cincinnati. At Cleveland, her means failed her, and she was obliged to throw herself into the kitchen of a hotel, to procure money to continue her journey. While in this situation she accidentally became acquainted with a gentleman from Columbus, who discovering that her accomplishments and education were those of a lady, who must have known better days, he became interested in her behalf. She laid her case before him, and asked his assistance in procuring a school that she might earn the necessary means to follow her husband. He requested her to come to Columbus, she came, and the gentleman procured her a small school.

This was in 1835. While teaching school, she became ill, and was confined to her room for some weeks. During her indisposition, a man calling himself Wilson, visited her, and told her he was just from Texas, and that her husband died in that country, a few days before he left. He told her all the circumstances connected with her husband, that he left a wife in Lockport, etc. in such a straight forward manner, she was forced to believe him.—She partially recovered her health, and in 1837 became acquainted with a worthy gentleman—a widower—residing in Newark, named Chandler. After the due forms of courtship, and in about a year after she heard her husband was dead, Mr. Chandler offered her his hand and fortune—she at first refused, but subsequently taking into consideration her destitute situation—which was really one of want—she consented to become his wife. They were married incog. Mr. Chandler took her to his [illegible] at Newark, where she lived with [illegible] joying as much happiness as humanity is heir to, until last November—when suddenly her first husband, Mr. Herrick, appeared, and claimed her as his wife. This was a trying scene for a pious and virtuous woman; she flew to the pastor of her church for advice, and he advised her to seclude herself from both until such a time as the marriage could be annulled. This she did and she immediately applied to the Legislature for a divorce from her first husband.

Mrs. Herrick is represented as a lady of great mental and personal accomplishments, and undeviating piety. She has never had any children by either husband.

We like widows—they are always interesting, and *always* twenty five or twenty-eight. *They* never grow old.

THE DYING HOUR.

If the experience of the dying hour could be faithfully written, the thoughts that then fill the brains like the last inhabitants of a crumbling temple, and the feeling that then occupy the chilled heart, be revealed to the eye of sense, what a view would be displayed! The period of dissolution brings with it emotions of a peculiar character. There are at that time operations through which the soul never passed. Nothing appears in its old aspect. Like a splendid hall which has been hung in new drapery, each object wears a different dress. Opinions, that the strongest force of argument could not repel to withdraw from the mind then hastily depart; prejudices that rooted themselves more and more deeply at every attack, then bend before the blast; cherished feelings, that the bosom had ever clung to, then are rent, and whatever that had ever found a home beside affection's altar, then are banished. What fearful change is this, that then befalleth the spirit? Are the faculties then so weakened as to prevent it from thinking and feeling aright? No; it sees such things as they are. Falsehood has ceased to obscure its vision. Truth, long deprived of her authority, long forced to crouch like a slave, obtains her rightful station, and shows that the pretended nature of the world is very unlike its real character. O what an hour is this!—When the soul is aroused to the true relations of objects—when mistakes are seen, but alas, too late for correction—when eternity's importance and awe enter into the decisions, wishes, and feelings of the mind!

The hour of death! In this brief space the past is reviewed. How treacherous memory may have been on a thousand occasions, she now acquits herself with fidelity. Once she saw to recall the record, which her hands had so often erased. Now like the trumpet, that thrills to go to battle, is conscience! Life's history has long tongue now reveals—secrets, forgotten scenes, are recalled, and buried events are brought up before the eye. Over the long path which we have made, she leads us; here she stops to stimulate on some dark deed; there she shows another way into which passion hurried us. Have we injured friends? Have the true and fond bosoms on which we rested been pierced by the darts of unkindness? Memory presents it. Have we performed actions of generosity? Have the desolation of the widow been cheered, and the loneliness of the orphan been relieved by us? Has the path of one individual lost a thorn by our instrumentality, or the wreath of love had one rose added by our hands? Delighted with the occurrence, memory repeats it in strains of exultation. Crowded into this narrow period, the moments resemble the waves that now dance in the sunlight to the music of the breeze, and now flow on in solemn silence beneath the shade of overhanging boughs. But does the past alone employ the fugitive hour? That hour, imagination also makes her own. Whatever may have hindered its operation is now removed. Lighter and freer than ever soars its wing. Over the highest summit it easily rises, bearing life from death itself.

The dying hour! It is then that Time and we are parted. Though he may have led us over a diversified way, we then forsake him, he continues to travel on his own course, but we are ushered into a new condition. Cares cease to distress. The last tear falls from the eye, the last sigh escapes from the heart. Darkness gathers upon the earth, relieved only by that pure light which proceeding from heaven hath power to gild the closing scene. Mortality, shrink not from this hour. Pursue virtue, let Religion be thy study; O man, and wherever and wherever this event occur, it shall find thee happily prepared. Whether death meet thee at the door when mid night reigneth: or will day pour its tide of glory on the world—whether it meet thee amid the consolations of home, or the privations of a stranger's country—whether it meet thee on the uprising billow or in the fruitful plain, its stern brow shall bear a soft and holy expression, and its angry voice shall speak no tune but those of peace and love.

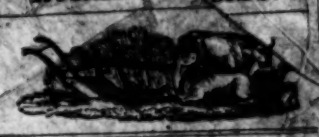
THE HOSIER LADIES FOREVER.

A lady of Indiana recently dated a letter "in bed," to her lover in Mississippi. The following is an extract from the warm hearted girl's love letter: "Oh, you marygold—you tulip—you cabbage. Oh, you sweet owl—come and comfort your sorrow smitten, dying, dead Caroline.—Oh, my dear Henry, how I do love your big grey eyes." Book!

Apology for wearing a Beard.—The poet Campbell is said to have calculated that a man who shaves himself every day, and lives to the age of three score and ten, expends during his life as much time in the act of shaving as would have sufficed to learn seven languages.

Singular Remedy.—We find in a French journal the account of the cure of a case of Hydrophobia by a large quantity of vinegar administered to the patient by mistake. Count Lecaina, a physician of Poitou hearing of the case, exhibited the same remedy in a very violent case, and succeeded in effecting a perfect cure.

RURAL ECONOMY.



EFFECTS OF GRAFTING FRUIT.

That Scions will produce fruit similar to the trees from which they are taken is a fact well known; but many persons are mistaken in supposing that the scions govern wholly, and that the stocks have no influence. The scions govern mostly, but as the stocks have some influence in many respects, it is important to horticulturists to examine the subject and learn all the various effects produced by stocks, as in many cases it may be turned to great advantage, and in others much disadvantage may be avoided.

Stocks have an effect as to bearing years. Scions cut from trees that bear in alternate years, and put into stocks that bear every year, or in alternate years different from the trees from which the scions were taken, will bear every year, though they may have their full and scanty year of bearing. This principle will be of great advantage to the fruit grower, as it will enable him to raise fruit annually of those kinds that without grafting or by grafting, on stocks that bear in the same alternate years would only yield their fruit every second year.

Stocks affect the scions in hastening or retarding the ripening of fruit. Fruit that ripens too late, may be forwarded by engrafting it on stocks that ripen their fruit earlier, and the reverse. This may be turned to good account, and the same fruit may be had in succession by grafting on stocks that ripen their fruit at different periods. We have seen peaches of fine flavor ameliorated in by ripening one month by this method. Some fruits that are too late for our northern climate might be ripened here by engrafting on earlier stocks. In this way many excellent kinds of fruits that are now too late, might be ripened to season.

Stocks produce defects on grafted fruit. Stocks that have produced fruit with rotten cores, or with water cores, will, in some cases produce the same effect in a similar degree, on fruit engrafted on them. We noticed an apple tree that produced water cores in abundance; some of the apples were full of water, which could plainly be seen through the rind. The Newton Sweeting was engrafted on the tree and some of the apples were water cores.

Stocks affect the color of the fruit.—We have seen apples of the same kind of different colors owing to the scions being set on different stocks. Some of the apples were red, others of a bright yellow.

Stocks affect the quality of the fruit.—Scions of the Baldwin apple were set in two trees one tree bore very unpleasant fruit, the other bore apples of a very sharp sour, but they had a very rich spicy flavor when mellow; we now have apples from both trees, and we can perceive a difference in the fruit, and that which grew on the last named tree resembles the fruit of that stock in their rich peculiar flavor. Bosc or melting pears are grafted on quince stocks, in order to give solidity to the fruit; some kinds are made valuable in this way which otherwise would not be worth cultivating. It is evident that sweet apples in order to attain their sweetness in full, should be grafted into sweet apple stocks. We seldom see sweet apples from scions so sweet as natural fruit, owing doubtless, to their being grown on sour stocks.

Stocks have an influence in increasing or decreasing the size of fruit. We have seen accounts of fruit being increased one half in size by being grafted in trees that produced much larger fruit. Perhaps the increase in size was owing in part to the thrift of the scion, as sometimes an improvement is made in that way without any influence of the stock otherwise than supplying an abundance of sap. We grafted the winter sweeting into a sweet apple tree, that the sweetness of the fruit might not be depreciated; the tree produced excellent fruit, very sweet and good to keep, but it was very small—the scions produced good fruit that kept long, but it was as small as the fruit of the stock; whether that was its common size or not we do not know, but suppose it was owing in a measure to the stocks.

These facts will be very profitable to the growers of fruit, and if any of our readers learn from experiment or observation any thing that corroborates or illustrates these principles or tend to contradict them, we would be pleased to hear from them on the subject.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Small Birds Great Blessings.—I wish our intelligent farmers could be awakened to the importance of preserving robins and other small birds, as a means of aiding in their work. The inhumanity which suffers every lazy lubber of a boy who can spell an old king's arm over a green wall, to kill or frighten away your tuneful songsters that sings in the fields, and every robin-red breast that dares eat an unripe cherry and save a child from the dysentery, is a shortsighted piece of selfishness.—These harmless birds live upon grubs and other worms and insects, and the slight injuries they make upon the farmer's crops are repaid an hundred fold by the protection they afford against a thousand destroyers. These birds if not frightened, will become as tame as to perch on the hand, or light on the plough as it turns over the furrow. No good farmer should fail to teach his boys to spare and cherish these harmless and often tuneful visitants to his fields and orchards. The crows, too, Nature's living moose-traps, instead of being a tame, almost domestic bird, as in some other countries, where farmers have been taught their value by long experience, have been frightened into mean pilferers of unwed corn hills! A good crow is worth a bushel of wheat or other grain to the acre, and sometimes more! A knowledge of ornithology, and not penal laws, is what our farmers and their sons need to induce them to regard their true interest in this matter.—*Connecticut Courant.*

INTERESTING FACTS—AGRICULTURE.

According to the returns of the Marshals, by whom the late census was taken, the State of New York is behind Pennsylvania in the production of wheat, to the amount of about 2,000,000 bushels annually; while it excels Pennsylvania in the production of rye over 3,000,000 bushels, of Indian corn, 2,500,000 bushels, of oats, over 2,000,000 bushels, of buckwheat 300,000 bushels, of barley 2,300,000 bushels, of potatoes 21,000,000 bushels, wool nearly 1,000,000 pounds, hay nearly 2,000,000 tons, sugar over 8,000,000 pounds, and of products of the dairy over $1,000,000. In the production of wheat Ohio exceeds Pennsylvania about 3,000,000 bushels, while Virginia is but about 1½ million bushels behind N. York in that article. In Indian corn, Tennessee takes the lead of all the States, producing 42½ millions of bushels yearly, N. Carolina 34½ millions of bushels, Virginia about 34 millions of bushels, Illinois 28 millions, Michigan 22 millions, Alabama 19 millions, Missouri 15 millions, Pennsylvania 13½ millions, and N. Y. 10 millions. Of neat cattle, N. Y. possesses 2,642,438 Pennsylvania 1,40,416, Ohio 1,009,218.—Of sheep, N. Y. has 6,381,223, Pennsylvania 3,356,491, Ohio 1,964,963, Vermont 1,289,498, Virginia 1,280,736. In the products of the orchard, N. Y. and Vermont lead the other States nearly two to one—the former being to the amount of $1,732,337. In cotton Mississippi bears the palm, producing yearly 289,828,818 pounds, Alabama 240,179,679 lbs. S. Carolina 240,907,830 pounds, Georgia 134,322,705 pounds, Louisiana 87,649,165 pounds, Virginia 19,767,461 pounds. Of Tobacco, Maryland produces 19 millions pounds, Virginia 19 millions pounds, Ohio 6 millions pounds, Tennessee 26,700,000 pounds, Missouri 8,500,000 pounds, and Indiana near 2 millions pounds.

Agriculture is not only the basis of national strength and wealth, but it is also the basis of civilization and social life. The culture of the earth is as necessary to sustain social life, as the culture of the mind to sustain civil liberty; and we truly as the fall of our free institutions would follow the entire neglect of education, so truly will the dissolution of civil society follow the abandonment of education. The agricultural skill of any people is nearly a correct indication of the amount and permanency of their social comforts, for it is only that portion of the densely populated parts of the world, where some degree of skillful agriculture is practised, that is never visited by famine.

Clover among Corn.—A friend of mine sowed red clover among his corn after going through with the cultivator the last time, the seed was protected from the heat of the sun by the corn; it consequently vegetated very soon, and after the corn was cut off there was a luxuriant growth of clover, which afforded fine pasture for several successive autumns. The red clover is an excellent manure. I have raised a fine crop of Wheat by ploughing in the second growth, after harvest.—*Prairie Comp.*

Recipe for the Ladies.—Ladies who cultivate flowers in their parlors will gratefully receive the following recipe for destroying a very troublesome reptile.

Worms in pots may be easily destroyed simply by watering the soil with lime water, which may be made by putting a piece of lime, weighing about two pounds, into a pail of water; when the whole is slaked, and well stirred up, it should be allowed to settle. The clear water may then be turned off, and the soil in the pots should be liberally watered with it. The worms will soon leave the premises, by crawling out upon the surface, when they may be taken off and destroyed. If any remain, another watering may be applied. We have never found any difficulty in destroying them by this method.

A Glorious Record.—At New London Connecticut, the following inscription is found on a grave stone. The records of ancient Rome or Greece do not exhibit a nobler instance of patriotic heroism:

"On the 26th October, 1781, 1000 English fell upon that town with sword and fire—700 Americans defended the fort for a whole day; but in the evening, about 4 o'clock, it was taken. The commander of the besieged delivered up his sword to an Englishman, who immediately stabbed him; and all his comrades were put to the sword. A line of powder was then laid from the magazine of the fort to the sea, there to be lighted, thus to blow the fort in the air.—William Holman, who lay not far distant, wounded by three strokes of the bayonet in his body, beheld it, and said to one of his wounded friends, who was also still alive, 'We will endeavor to Paul to this line; we will completely wet the powder with our blood—thus will we, with the little life that remains to us, save the Fort and magazine, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded." He alone had strength to accomplish this noble design. In his thirtieth year he died on the powder which he overflowed with his blood. His friends and seven of his wounded companions by that means had their lives preserved."

After this simple narrative, are the following, in large characters, "HERE RESTS WILLIAM HOLMAN."

A Shropshire farmer went along with his son to a tea party. A young female happened to be there with whom the farmer wished his son to become acquainted. He told him to go and speak to her. "What shall I say to her?" asked the son. "Why, say soft things, Johnny." Johnny, with great simplicity, looked here in the face and said, 'Mashed turnips Miss.'

WOOD TYPE.

CUT by Mashbrooks, and warranted equal to any heretofore manufactured. George F. Nesbitt, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water street, New York, respectfully informs Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which being an entire new discovery, is warranted to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, far superior to any heretofore published to the public; and in proof of the superiority, he refers the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanics Institutes of the City of New York, at the years of 1837, 1838, and 1839, as the Secretary of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly call the attention of Printers to the Italic Wood Types, in the fashion of the Italic Types of Firmin Didot of Paris, and the Italic Types of Messrs. Fry of London, which are the latest French and English fashion, and are in every of the new styles in those countries, and have been cut by the most skilful workmen, and have just arrived, and are now exhibited at the Mechanics Fair in this city, and have been pronounced by the Committee of Printers appointed to examine Types and Specimens, to be superior to any Wood Types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large Metal Types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, that he is ready to cut Types out Wood of any size, from 6 lines Pica upwards, from any of the patterns of Wood Types contained in the Specimen Book of Messrs. Fry, Sower & Co. or from any other pattern that may be suggested.

☞George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers and those becoming Agents, should be satisfied with the fact, that his prices are much lower than those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his Agents thirty per cent. commission; that his terms are six months or *ten per cent.* discount for cash.

Agents are wanted for the following cities viz: Charleston, Albany, Detroit, Rochester, and Buffalo.

☞Printers of Newspapers, who will publish the above for six times, within three months from this date, and will send you a copy of their paper, shall be entitled to 63 lbs Types; and should the Types not prove superior to any ever before advertised, they can be returned, and the money will be paid in place of them.

GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, N. Y.
March 19, 1841. 2t

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Foster's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BLAIR HUNTER.
Oct. 23, 1840.

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ARNETT, having permanently located himself in Charlotte, would take this method of informing the public generally, and the citizens of this county in particular, that he will attend with care all those who may favor him with their patronage. He may be found at the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

June 12, 1841.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are introduced for their merits in their acquisition and remarkable action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring those with renovated tone and vigor. In many hundred certificates which have been given to the public, and in almost every question of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been manifested, and publicly acknowledged by the parties themselves, and who were previously convinced with the most humiliating phenomena, that no medicine could cure them, and who were consequently given up by many eminent physicians.

The LIFE MEDICINES unreservedly commend themselves in diseases of every form and denomination. Their first application is to cleanse from the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and depraved matter, with nothing wounded them, and to equalize the pressure of blood which collect in the circulation of the internal parts which collect in the stomach, bowels, liver, lungs, and other vital organs, and consequently cause the various diseases which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful, so much so that in this Fever and Ague district, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This work is complete, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons making inquiry. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the various remedies. Price 25 cents.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
T. J. BOSTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Apply for causes of Writing Paper.

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Warranties Deeds for sale at this Office.